

*Applied Science* *App Sci*

# Farm and Ranch Review

VOLUME LII.  
NUMBER 5

CALGARY, ALBERTA  
MAY, 1956

APPLIED SCIENCE READING ROOM



Photo by D. Clemson, Armstrong, B.C.

Fattening lambs on the Schweb Bros.' Ranch at Salmon Arm, B.C.

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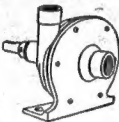
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**Farm and Ranch Review**

Western Canada's Pioneer Agricultural Magazine

Vol. LII.

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No. 5

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**Contents—**

Editorials .....	5 and 6
Era of the Open Range by Leo S. Hester .....	8
Pioneer Cowman Passes by John F. Canning .....	9
Cattle Boom in Florida by Ina Bruns .....	10
An Out-Door Living Room by Hilda Crook .....	14
The Call of the River by Kerry Wood .....	16
Western Spring Bull Sales by Grant MacEwan .....	18
British Columbia Pioneer by Edythe March .....	20
Pion-Era Celebration at Saskatoon .....	22
Farming In Northern Canada by Harold Hawley .....	23
Pioneer Farmer's Accomplishments by Joe Balla .....	24
The Golden Days of the Open Range, 1889 Brand Book .....	30
Life on the Duke of Sutherland's Farm by Jane Havens .....	32
The Charollais Cattle by Maurice Moyal, Ph.D. ....	33
Canada's Real Estate Deal with the Indians .....	34
They Found a Way by William Grasiuk .....	35
Prospects for 1956 Stampede Season .....	36
Aunt Sal Suggests .....	37
Crossword Puzzle .....	42
The Mouse War by F. Dekker .....	43
Our Readers Think .....	46
The Editor's Desk .....	47

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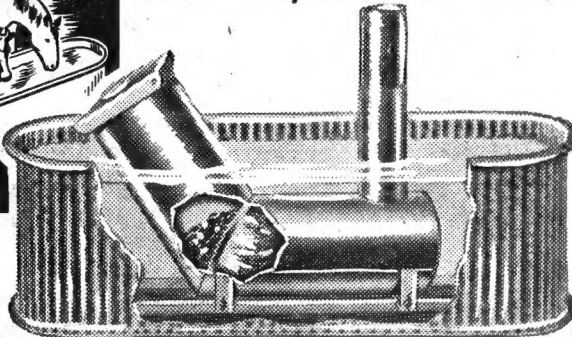
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Publisher.



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2. Inco nickel is sold to Canadian companies where Canadian workmen produce anodes for the plating trade.

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# Farm and Ranch Review Editorials

## What The Future Holds For Farming

**T**HERE are not a few people who are worrying about the declining farm population and the predictions of economists and others that the trend will continue. The editor of the weekly *Plumas Standard*, published at Gladstone, Manitoba, is one of those persons and copies of that newspaper containing articles on "Present Trends and Future Prospects" by J. F. Rogers, have reached our desk.

We realize what would happen to small towns if the farm population continues to dwindle. But if the predictions presented to the Gordon commission on Canada's economic prospects come to pass we do not think there is cause for serious alarm.

Canada's population is increasing at a rate that will bring the total to 25,000,000 by 1980. Those mouths have to be fed. Dr. Hope, economist with the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, calculates that the domestic demand for beef will be 1,814,000,000 lbs., or 79% above current needs, by 1980; of pork, 1,598,400,000 lbs., up 77%; of poultry, 724,800,000 lbs., up 79%; of veal, 228,000,000 lbs., up 54%; and of canned meats, 153,000,000 lbs., up 130%. The total meat requirements of Canada's population in 1980 is placed at over 4½ billion lbs., up 78% from current requirements. Then there will be the increased demand for dairy and poultry products and vegetables.

It is true that some of us cannot wait around for another quarter of a century, but the increase will be spread over that period and it is the young farmers that we should be concerned about. While there will be downs as well as ups in the economy of the nation, the long-term future looks bright for Canadian farmers and particularly those in the west, where the agricultural potentialities are enormous. Eastern Canada hasn't the land to feed the people there.

It may well be that in future years the prairie provinces will witness a revolution in farming. This area may produce the bulk of Canada's meat requirements as well as a substantial portion of the demand for certain dairy and poultry products. Much of the poorer quality wheat will be required for livestock feed right here, as well as much of the barley and oats. Grain exports waste land fertility. An official of the federal department of agriculture stated a few years ago, when exports included 291,000,000 of wheat, 40,000,000 bushels of barley and 83,000,000 bushels of oats, that such represented 219,126 tons of nitrogen, 94,234 tons of phosphorous and 47,341 tons of potash, besides the trace minerals from the soil needed to produce the grain. European farms were enriched by much of the fertility exported from here.

As population increases cities will grow substantially. There will be fewer towns and villages and better ones. Those whose populations include enterprising leaders will go ahead the fastest. It is the extent and quality of services that population centers provide for farm people that create the busiest villages and towns.

## Freedom Should Be Indivisible

**A** ROYAL commission under the chairmanship of R. M. Fowler is now examining radio and television broadcasting in Canada. It is to be presumed that the report of the commission will have a decisive bearing upon the future policy of the Canadian government with respect to those methods of communication. Hence the sittings of the commission are a matter of concern to every Canadian.

In this modern age the power of the radio and television in influencing vast audiences is so far beyond that of the editors of the great daily newspapers of a generation ago that there is no comparison between them. This new means of contacting millions of people at a given time is so great that it possesses elements of danger. It was by means of a captive national radio that Hitler stirred up one of the most advanced nations in Europe into a suicidal war.

There can be no reasoned opposition to parliamentary regulation of radio and television in a democratic nation such as is Canada. Neither can there be serious objection to the broadcasting and distribution of Canadian programs by a public agency. There must be effective controls to retain in Canadian ownership these powerful agencies for influencing public opinion. But there has arisen in many parts of Canada widespread opposition to the bureaucratic domination of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in both fields.

The CBC is in a rather untenable position. In the first place it is a regulatory body with extravagant powers and in the second place it is also in the radio and television business. It is in the position of a baseball player playing second base on one team and, at the same time, umpiring the entire game. It has arrogated unto itself powers, which rightly belong to parliament.

Over two centuries ago the newspaper world won freedom in Great Britain through the valiant and determined efforts of devoted men. That accomplishment brought about our present form of democratic government. Lord Erskine said it purged the world from ignorance and brought enlightenment to humanity. He added: "It is because of the liberty of the press resolved itself into this great issue that it has been, in every country, the liberty which subjects have been able to wrest from power . . . the liberty of opinion keeps governments themselves in due submission to their duties."

At the present time radio and television are seeking the same degree of freedom which, two centuries ago, was extended to the newspapers. These modern methods of communication are not after any privileges beyond those which Canadian newspapers now possess. They are not seeking to escape from regulation by parliament. They are not looking for any privileges beyond those to which the Canadian newspapers are now entitled, including recourse to the courts.

Radio and television in Canada do not want to be bound hand and foot by the CBC, which is at once a competitor and a master.

The CBC operates its own radio stations. It has a monopoly on television in Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Halifax. No private television station is permitted to operate in those areas. The result is that, in those cities close to the United States border, the temptation is strong to bring in U.S. television channels.

The CBC has a useful field to fill. But it should be ready and willing to meet competition from private stations. Such stations should be subject to regulation by a separate governmental authority, which should also include the CBC under its jurisdiction. Under such a setup radio and television in Canada would be able to attain much of the freedom now possessed by Canadian newspapers, would be energized into providing competitive programs with the CBC, would be available for more extensive local and district coverage and the encouragement of local talent, and for the free and unbiassed expression of popular opinion.

\*

## Who Owns The Game Birds?

**T**HE Alberta government at the last session of the legislature introduced amendments to the Game Act which would make it illegal for any hunter to go on any land, enclosed by a fence or under cultivation, without the consent of the owner. Another amendment restricted hunting on farms, when posted with "No Shooting" signs, to the owner and members of his family.

The Fish and Game Association raised a storm of protest over those proposed amendments. Members claimed that game birds and beasts were the property of the state and hunters were entitled to a fair deal in being allowed to shoot them.

The "wingding" waxed to such a pitch that the government withdrew the amendments and substituted others. One was that hunters could hunt on farms on receiving permission from the owner or occupant. Another provided that, if a farm was posted with "No Shooting" signs, no one will be allowed to hunt thereon, not even the owner.

We think the new regulations may work out fairly satisfactorily, but the onus will be on the hunters. There have been too many flagrant abuses of farmer rights in the past, including the shooting of domestic animals, the setting of fires, the leaving open of gates and so on. The Alberta Farmers' Union and the Western Stock Growers' Association have been understandingly hostile over what has transpired in years gone by.

When it comes to the claim that the state owns the game birds it might be suggested that if such is the case the state should pay for the feed the birds take from farm crops. If the farmer feeds the birds surely he has something like a vested right in their ownership. Steve Dixon, a High River farmer, lamented that he did not seem to own his farm as yet, as everything that is any good below the surface belongs to the government and it has been argued that everything that flies above it belongs to the hunters.



## Thoughts On Mother's Day

THERE are no words of tongue or pen which can pay an adequate tribute to the Mothers of the World. But each passing Mother's Day, which falls on the second Sunday in May, provides an opportunity to reflect on the age-long record of unselfishness and unstinting love expended on their children by generation after generation of mothers.

So it is with humbleness that we approach Mother's Day of 1956. Far above the controversies and distractions and jealousies of every-day living, the sacred shrine created by mother love offers a beacon light to all the world. For mothers are much the same, when it comes to their attitude towards their children, whether they are in Canada, Russia, Australia, China or Islands of the South Seas.

What would our boasted civilization be without the finer things of life — mother love, religion, culture, ethics? It is such attributes that instill into our beings elements of purity, cleanliness and virtue, upon which we may draw at certain sacred hours.

On the occasion of the return of Mother's Day those fortunate enough to have living mothers should be very happy that such is the case. But all children of mothers might well offer a silent prayer of thankfulness that mothers are what they are, and that they will go on being so as long as this world's history runs.

★

## Take Pride In Your Co-operative

PRIDE in one's co-operative is a special kind of pride. It is something like a man's pride in his community, his province, his nation.

In a co-operative, members should have pride in its facilities, its achievements, its balance sheet. If a group of farmers have pride in their co-operative, that means it has accomplished something, for real pride is a natural by-product of something that has been striven for and gained.

If members of a co-operative have pride they make good members, for this will impart to them a willingness to do everything in their power to keep the association operating in an efficient manner.

Pride may be described as a "proper sense of dignity and worth". Let us recognize it as a priceless co-operative ingredient that will further co-operative success.

Genuine co-operators cannot help but be proud of the tradition and aims of their movement, in the soundness of its basis, and in the fact that people can work together in harmony for the achievement of mutual benefit.

★

The big oil companies in the United States are contemplating an increase in the price of their products, maybe up to 20%. Farmers in Western Canada, very heavy users of such fuels, will not take very kindly to any price advance here. They are not very happy now about the price, with all the expanding production in the prairie provinces.

## Crushing Competition

"ECONOMICS, Freedom and You" is the title of a very interesting little pamphlet published by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. It extolls the virtues of the free market and the competitive enterprise system. "Through competition the individual is provided with the opportunity of demonstrating his enterprise," the pamphlet states, "eliminate competition and you deal a death blow to enterprise."

The manufacturers of radio and television sets have a protective tariff of 20%. One would think that such advantage would be ample to enable the domestic makers to compete with foreign manufacturers. But that is not the case, the way things have been arranged.

A patent pool has been organized for the express purpose of policing importations and preventing competition from United States companies. It is illegal for an individual or a firm to import sets from the United States without the consent of the Canadian Radio Patents Ltd. Competition has been effectively eliminated.

Where does "free enterprise" apply in this instance?

★

## George O'Brien Retires

AT the recent annual meeting of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Ltd., George O'Brien, who has been general manager since 1920, retired from that position. W. H. J. Tisdale, assistant manager, was confirmed as successor to Mr. O'Brien.

This wool growers' co-operative has had notable success in its operations over many years. It has had excellent management and direction and has provided a substantial measure of protection and savings for the membership. The association has demonstrated that a well-run co-operative is a valuable asset for the membership.

At this time we would like to pay a tribute to George O'Brien for the able and conscientious service he has given to the members of Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Ltd., for so many years. Much of the association's success is due to his efforts and careful management.

W. H. J. Tisdale, newly appointed general manager, has been assistant manager for many years and is well-equipped to carry on the responsibilities of that position.

★

## The Wheat Board And Farm Deliveries

DONALD GORDON, president of the Canadian National Railways, laid the blame for the winter tie-up in wheat shipments on the Wheat Board. He intimated to the special committee of the house of commons on railways and shipping that the Board had permitted terminal elevators to be filled with grades of wheat for which there apparently was no immediate demand, so the grain could not be moved.

The Board's difficulties can be better realized when it is understood that its objective was to accept delivery from farmers of as much grain as could possibly be handled. Deliveries of wheat to the Board in the 1954-55 crop year, together with the carryover from the previous crop year, totalled approximately 483 million bushels. The figures with oats was 75 million and with barley 133 million.

The Board's aim during the crop year 1954-55, as stated by Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, minister of trade and commerce, was to accept delivery of wheat from producers of 8 bushels per authorized acre. The authorized acreage was the area sown to wheat plus the area in summerfallow.

If the Board had an opportunity to be selective in accepting wheat deliveries possibly thousands of farmers would not have been able to deliver the authorized 8 bushels per acre, as mentioned.

★

## Tribute To A Newspaperman

HAROLD G. LONG has retired after serving for 45 years in important editorial positions on the Lethbridge Herald. He started as a cub reporter and finished as vice-president and publisher. He made an outstanding contribution to the growth of that fine daily newspaper.

In our opinion the greatest achievement Mr. Long made in his association with the Lethbridge Herald was in the field of agriculture. The founder of that daily newspaper, the late Senator Buchanan, who landed in Lethbridge in 1905, had an obsession regarding the farming industry in Southern Alberta. He believed that, as agriculture was the foundation of any prosperity that might accrue to the region, it should be encouraged and stimulated in every possible way. And Harold Long carried out the Senator's plans.

The result is that at the present time agriculture in Southern Alberta is soundly based and relatively prosperous. In the Lethbridge area it is buttressed by irrigation systems, which support sugar beet factories and vegetable canning plants. Stock-raising developed as a natural trend and stock winter feeding as a result of the abundance of hay, grain and surpluses from the sugar beet factories.

Harold Long numbered among his friends most of the farm and ranch people in the Lethbridge district for he took a keen and lively interest in their welfare. He conducted the widely-read Farmers' Page which appeared once a week in The Herald and was regarded as authoritative. As a testimonial to his contributions to agriculture, Mr. Long was made a life member of the Agricultural Institute of Canada.

We are pleased to pay a tribute to Harold Long as an outstanding newspaperman, an individual who has made a real contribution to the progress of agriculture in Alberta, a man with a colorful personality, and a close friend. In his retirement he can feel a sense of real accomplishment and a knowledge that his life has been useful. What greater testimonial can any man desire!



## Along the Western Farm Front

The Pincher Creek Co-operative reported sales of \$1,175,791 in 1955 with net earnings available to members of \$13,813. During the year \$25,000 was retired on the creamery loan.

There are 400 fur farms in Manitoba which bring in an annual revenue of \$3,000,000. Before pelting in November, there are as many as 200,000 mink on these farms.

About 100 to 125 thousand acres in North Dakota will be planted this spring to four recently developed varieties of 15B rust-resistant durum wheat.

Make your tractor tires last longer by being sure they are inflated to the right pressure. Just a few pounds less than the recommended pressure will cause strains when put under heavy loads.

In 1919 there were 82 meat packing establishments in Canada and the gross value of the production was \$233,936,913. In 1953 there were 152 plants with gross sales of \$829,468,022. Meat consumption in Canada in 1919 was 127 lbs. per capita and in 1953, 150 lbs.

By writing to the Alberta department of agriculture, or seeing a district agriculturist, you can get a copy of a sheet containing colored pictures of hoary cress, field bindweed, Russian knapweed, leafy spurge and toad flax, all very bad weeds.

The bait used in the Saskatchewan coyote control program is horse meat impregnated with 1080 poison (sodium fluoracetate) deadly to coyotes and dogs, but harmless to domestic stock. During last month bait was picked up and buried or burned.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association will be held at the Fort Cumberland hotel, Amherst, Nova Scotia, on June 20, 21 and 22. The president of the association is James Farquharson, Zealandia, Sask.; vice-president, E. A. Lods, MacDonald College, P.Q.; secretary, W. T. G. Wiener, Ottawa.

An application of well-rotted manure to lawns at the rate of one bushel per 30 square feet is recommended by horticulturists. The manure should be spread evenly as early in the season as possible, and well raked in.

Howard Roppel, of Rockyford, Alberta, won the wheat championship of Western Canada at the Brandon winter fair. Mrs. Louis Borogos, of Mountain Road, Man., won the oats championship, Frank Van Ryssel, Oak Bank, Man., the barley championship and John Oldcorn, of Brandon, the flax championship.

### Farmer's Share Of Consumers Dollars

In 1955 Canadian farmers received 46c of each consumer's dollar spent on food of Canadian farm origin, the same as in 1954.

The farmer's share was 47c in 1953, 51c in 1951 and 50c in 1949. The average for the period 1949 to 1955 was 48c.

These averages are based on fixed quantities of food as determined by the Dominion bureau of statistics food expenditures surveys.

In 1955 the farmer received a larger share of the consumer's dollar spent on flour, bread, beef, chicken,

eggs and potatoes, but a smaller portion for butter, cheese, pork and some canned fruit and vegetables.

Based on 15 items which account for 75% of consumers' expenditures on Canadian farm foods, 1955 prices at retail were 11% above 1949. At the same time the prices farmers received for the same 15 commodities were about 3% below 1949.

Marketing costs increased almost 53% between the two periods mentioned, which the farm share was lower by almost 9%.

Some 150 Indian boys and girls from reservations in Alberta attended courses in agriculture and economics at the Olds School of Agriculture during April. The courses included field crops, livestock, farm machinery and carpentering for the 100 boys and cooking, sewing, home nursing and gardening for 50 girls. The scheme was arranged by the provincial department of agriculture with the co-operation of the federal department of Indian affairs.

Acreage under flax in the prairie provinces this year may reach as high as 5,000,000. Last year 2,000,000 acres were seeded to flax. Last year's yield was 21,100,000 bushels.

Australia's adverse balance of trade with Great Britain was \$160 million last year. That Commonwealth is in financial trouble over heavy imports and decreasing exports.

Using the 1935-39 period as a basis of 100, the index for farm prices of agricultural products in February was 218, according to the federal bureau of statistics. For Manitoba, 208.1; Saskatchewan, 189.1; Alberta, 197.1; British Columbia, 253.9.

Promising results were obtained from a test conducted in Manitoba last year when Durum wheat came through 15-B rust attacks with small damage when sprayed by one of the new fungicides known as Parzate. The fungicide was sprayed on the grain early in the season before the annual rust showers began, and a second spraying was administered after a short interval.

### COST OF FIELD OPERATIONS

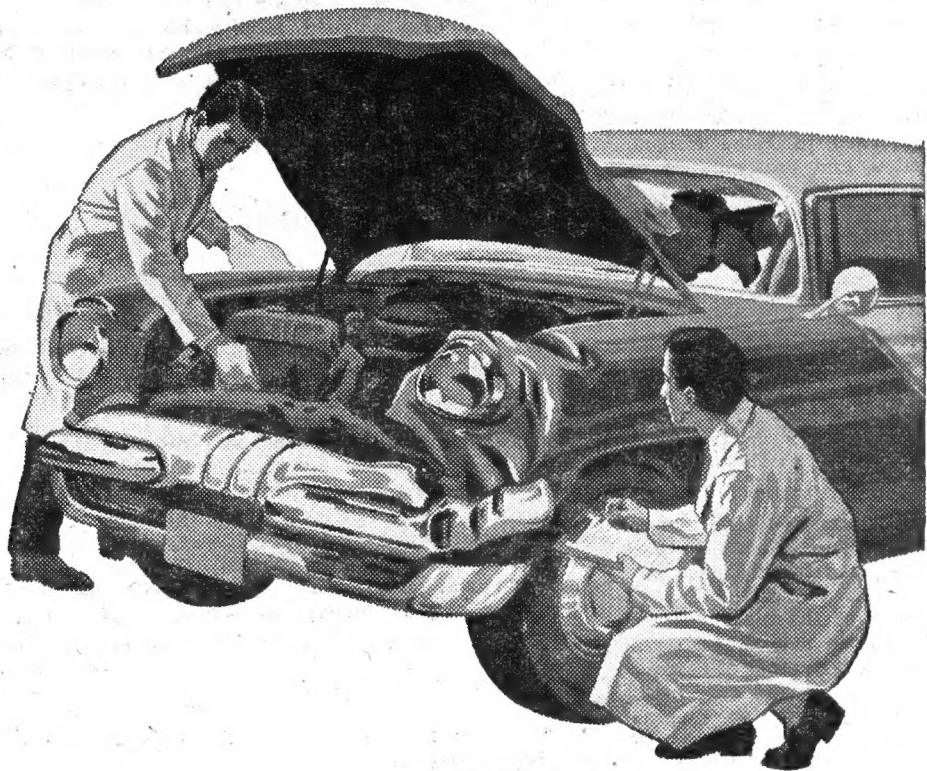
The average cost per acre of field operations on privately owned and operated Illustration Farms in Manitoba in 1955 are as follows:

Harowing, 33c; ploughing, \$1.44; disking, 67c; one-waying, \$1.20; cultivating, \$1.06; seeding, 75c; mowing, \$1.10; raking, 86c; baling, \$3.72; swathing, 63c; and combining, \$2.66.

These figures include depreciation on the machines based on the number of hours used each year, interest on the investment, repairs, fuel, oil, grease and labour required for each operation.

A farmer may keep the cost of field operations at a minimum by using a machine the recommended number of hours each year, namely, 600 hours for tractors, 200 for tillage machines, and 160 for seeding and harvesting machines. Repairs should be made when required, and at all times the machine should be maintained in a high degree of operating efficiency.

The best place to start your weed control program is to plant seed free of weeds.



## Accident costs *Set* automobile insurance rates

Automobile insurance rates are set in direct relation to the number and cost of accidents of Canadian drivers. Last year, for example, automobile insurance claims amounted to more than one hundred million dollars—a motor car was smashed every two minutes and someone was injured or killed every 12 minutes.

When the costs of automobile accidents decrease, so do automobile insurance rates. But, when the number and cost of accidents increase, then insurance rates increase too.

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## The Era Of The Open Range

By LEO S. HESTER

Those who did not have the opportunity of seeing and taking part in the passing of the last great west cattle open range in southern Alberta, from Calgary south to the international boundary in particular, as of fifty and more years ago, have been cheated out of one of life's most interesting chapters.

Fortunately it was my privilege to have lived in southern Alberta since before there was an Alberta in that I first took up residence at Wild Horse, then Assiniboia N. W. T., on May 24th, 1903, and remained in southern Alberta until April 1944 when coming to Edmonton. I have seen the passing of the last great open cattle ranges and have seen Alberta develop into one of the great provinces in Canada, rich in agricultural products, livestock, mines, timber, natural gas, oil and many other natural resources.

Previous to large cattle losses during the hard winter of 1906-7, owners of hundreds and sometimes thousands of head of cattle grazed their animals on the open ranges at no expense in that the owning of deeded land and grazing leases on which taxes would have to be paid was not necessary. Those were the days when round-up wagons worked the open ranges from early May into November. During these round-ups cattle that had drifted off were returned to home ranges, calves branded, and beef shipped to various markets. Each cowboy had about ten saddle horses in his round-up string. Dunmore, 7 miles south-east of Medicine Hat, and Lethbridge were then the two large shipping points. While the then prevailing price for choice beef steers was about three cents per pound delivered at shipping points, the yearly cost of ranch operations was so small that the future of the cattle industry looked very promising.

### Fighting Mange

During the winter of 1903-4 mange among range cattle became so bad that something had to be done about it. During the summer of 1904 dipping vats were built at the most suitable places on the open ranges, each vat having the required number of corrals. Two types of dipping vats were built, a long swimming vat for dipping large numbers of cattle and a small cage vats for small herds. A solution of sulphur and lime was used in all dipping vats.

All cattle in southern Alberta were dipped twice at ten day intervals during the fall of 1904, regardless of owners or the impossibility of collecting dipping fees, with the expectation that the one year of thorough dipping would eradicate mange. Although government regulations made dipping compulsory, and mange riders were hired to ride the range and quarantine all herds of cattle with mange, it was not until about twenty-five years later that mange was completely eradicated in southern Alberta.

### Ranchers from the South

During the spring of 1902-3 and 4 several southern outfits shipped cattle north and located ranches in southern Alberta. Among them was L. H. Pruitt who located a ranch on Lost river, south of the present village of Manyberries, in the spring of 1902 and then stocked it with fifteen hundred yearlings he shipped from his ranch in west Texas. Selling all his ranch land in Texas in the spring of 1904, Pruitt then stocked his Lost river ranch with another thirty-five hundred cattle shipped in from Texas. Still seeing an abundance of free

grass on the prairie, in the spring of 1905, Pruitt further stocked his Lost river ranch by shipping in one thousand and stockers from Manitoba. He billed this shipment from points in Manitoba to the Seven Persons railway siding, eighteen miles west of Medicine Hat, where the cattle were unloaded by opening the stock car doors and jumping them out on the prairie, there then being no facilities there for unloading such a large shipment.

### Barrel of Money

Pruitt was asked in Medicine Hat just why he sold his well established ranch in Texas to start ranching all over again in Canada. His reply was "I made a half barrel of money cattle ranching in Texas and have come to Canada to fill the barrel up."

Other southern outfits to ship in cattle and start ranches in southern Alberta at the turn of the Century were: Lord Beresford who also ranches in Mexico and was killed in a train accident in Texas during the winter of 1907; Abner Wilson, Wash Mussett, Connor Bros. and Mr. Grant, who located ranches on the Red Deer river north of Medicine Hat, and on the South Saskatchewan river northeast of Medicine Hat. Bud Wilkinson and Tom McCord also shipped stocker cattle in from the south and located a ranch at Sounding lake. After his death, the Lord Beresford estate was cleaned up by Administrator Ad Day. With the exception of Tom McCord, all the above southern outfits sold what cattle they had after the hard winter of 1906-7 and returned south.

Little did the cattle industry then realize the extent to which the industry would in the future be jeopardized by heel-flies and warbles brought into western Canada as heel-fly eggs on Texas cattle. The financial loss since suffered by loss of weight during heel-fly gadding season and damage to the most choice cuts of meat and portions of cattle hides by warbles cannot be estimated. Largely through the efforts of R. H. (Dick) Painter, Federal Entomologist at Lethbridge, during the past ten years, heel-fly and warble damage in southern Alberta has been greatly reduced by the use of power machines to spray cattle each spring with a solution that kills warbles and eliminates heel-fly eggs.

### Came from Texas

Coming from western Texas where round-up wagons had no tents and the cook used dutch ovens instead of stoves, when I first saw the Spencer Bros. round-up wagon at Wild Horse lake in the summer of 1903, with good mess tent and other large bed tents for the cowboys, and a large sheet iron cook stove, it looked like the height of luxury to me, particularly so, when butter, can-milk and other can goods were supplied.

The first Canadian round-up I "repped" on was in the spring of 1904 and the outfit was the Cypress Hills pool wagon. When this round-up was finished, in late June, about one thousand aged beef steers were cut into one herd on Medicine Lodge creek at west end of the Cypress Hills, Archie McLean, later the Hon. A. J. McLean, Alberta Minister of Agriculture, arrived in a buggy to purchase the beef. He topped out three hundred head for which he paid \$46 per head, delivered in the Canadian Pacific Railway stock yards at Dunmore, where each of the several owners were paid for the number of steers owned. The average weight of this shipment was something over fifteen hundred pounds. The entire shipment was exported direct to England. Previous to the fall of 1906, there had been so many con-

tinuous good winters when practically no winter losses had occurred on the great southern Alberta open ranges that the possibility of a large winter die-up was completely lost sight of by most ranchers. Weaning calves in the fall was not done in most instances as ranchers thought such was not necessary and would retard the winter growth of calves.

The abundant rains in the summer of 1906 resulted in range conditions never having been better. Range cattle were in the very best flesh to go into the winter. Beef prices had improved a little so ranchers felt they were "sitting on top of the world financially."

### The Year of Disaster

The winter of 1906-7 made history. Winter set in early in November with a heavy snow fall and cold drifting winds. By Christmas some cattle had died. Contrary to expectations chinook winds to clear the snow away never came. January was a month of more snow and drift-in winds with 40 to 50 degrees below zero extending into the first half of February. Many cattle had died but the loss could not be estimated as drifting snow covered dead carcasses. Weather continued cold with drifting winds through March with travel by bobsleds into April. During the winter many cattle drifted through crusted snow until legs were raw and bleeding to the knees.

Never again do I want to see herds of cattle starving and freezing to death. Small ranchers fared little better than the large ones if their cattle did not drift away during storms. The winter supply of hay in most cases was exhausted before spring finally came. The usual chinook winds just did not come that winter. Fifteen miles a day was a long ride on a grain-fed saddle horse. Stopping places were so far apart that once cattle drifted off the home range there was no way of getting them back.

When the June 1907 round-ups were finished, it was found that about seventy-five per cent of the cattle on the range in the fall of 1906 had died during the winter. Far from discouraged, brawny old-time ranchers took their loss with a smile, changed their method of operation to a safer one of acquiring grazing leases and fencing them in, there after having control of their herds during winter months. They also commenced putting up sufficient hay each year for winter feeding in inclement weather. With the rising prices for beef, it was only a few years until the ranching industry was on firm footing again.

Until members of the Force were sent overseas in February 1917, law enforcement east of Lethbridge and adjacent to the international boundary was in the capable hands of members of the R.N.W.M. Police stationed at Coutts, Writing-On-Stone, Pendant d'Oreille, Wild Horse along the international boundary and the Medicine Lodge detachment at west end of the Cypress Hills. The then fastest mode of travel was by saddle horse or train. Reports, returns, etc., of detachments were then submitted in longhand, no typewriters then being supplied. Being a pensioned R.C.M. police sergeant, it has been a great source of satisfaction during the past fifty-one years to see the Force become one of the most efficient law enforcement bodies on earth, with every modern means of transportation and scientific aids in investigations at their disposal, and a fair rate of pay in contrast to the fifty cents per day paid to constables of fifty years ago.

Of particular interest to me was my first sight of Writing-On-Stone in



Covered buggy of ancient vintage and couple wearing oldtime clothing at Invermay, Sask., jubilee.

## Alfalfa Varieties

NEW varieties of alfalfa were discussed at a meeting of the Seed Trade Association, by Dr. T. M. Stevenson, chief of the forage crop division of the Central Experimental Farm. Following is a synopsis of what he had to say concerning some varieties:

**Vernal alfalfa** — This combines a high degree of winter hardiness along with wilt resistance and high yield. Its crowns are widely branching and set low in the soil. It has strongly developed lateral roots instead of the taproot. It appears to be a heavier yielder than Grimm or Laka. It was licensed in 1954.

**Rambler** — This variety was developed at the Swift Current experimental farm, and for the specific purpose of being grown with a mixture of dry-land grasses, such as crested wheat grass, in the drier areas of the prairies. Rambler spreads by means of true roots which grow horizontally from 6 to 12 inches beneath the soil surface, sending up numerous new plants to make a solid turf. It is the only true creeping variety. In the west it has yielded higher than Ladak and Grimm and about the same as Vernal. It possesses greater winter hardiness than Grimm or Ladak, but does not seem to yield as much seed. It was licensed in 1955.

**Ranger** — This variety was licensed in 1951. Its winter hardiness is less than that of Grimm. It shows outstanding resistance to bacterial wilt.

**Rhizoma** — Licensed in 1947, developed at the University of B.C. It has low-set crowns which spread by strongly developed rhizomes under some conditions, such as at the B.C. coast. Elsewhere it does not seem to spread as well. It is equal to Grimm and Ladak in winter hardiness and resistance to drouth but has little resistance to bacterial wilt.

the summer of 1904. It consists of a large sandstone formation, on Milk river about thirty miles east of Milk River town, on which are carved many ancient Indian signs and symbols, the origins of which were not known even to the roaming bands of Indians fifty years ago.

Like the signs and symbols carved on Writing-On-Stone is Alberta's past, a colorful, interesting chapter in life's history.

Grass clippings left on your lawn when you mow it form a mulch which helps hold the moisture say horticulturists.



## Pioneer Cowman Dies

By JOHN F. CANNING

WITH the death of John Jacob (Johnny) Furman at Fort Macleod on March 19th, in his 85th year, one of the Canadian West's most colorful cowmen and God's finest gentlemen passed to his reward. It is given to few men in any walk of life to be held in such universal esteem as was this pioneer, and the young men who were his pallbearers emphasized the ability he had of attracting others of all ages to him. Horses were his first love, and he deplored their passing, he owned an old pet to the end, and rode occasionally until last summer. Until recent years he kept a bunch of horses, renting pasture for them, and although their value steadily decreased, his word always being as good as his bond every month the rent was paid for their pasture.

The earliest recorded ride he made is as a lad of thirteen, after his family moved from his birthplace of Baker City, Oregon to Fort Benton, he helped trail horses to Fort Macleod where they were sold to the N.W.M.P. He was 75 years old when he made his last long ride. With Roy O. Sullivan, a boy of seventeen, John Furman drove cattle around 50 miles from east of Macleod to Claresholm. A sister of his, Mrs. Fred Burton, Sr., lives there, and a democrat with leather springs, that he brought into the country in the early 80's can be seen there. Johnny and his brother, Charlie, started the Milk River Cattle Company around 1888 which is now owned by George Ross. The old log house that the brothers built then is still in good shape. His lifetime friendships embraced men of goodwill wherever he found them. He was an excellent rider and a first-class roper. His early association with Billy Ives, later to become Mr. Justice W. C. Ives of the Supreme Court of Alberta, began on the Cochrane Ranch, and it was there that Johnny once saved his friend from drowning in the Waterton River, when it was in flood. No doubt it was because of this that the late Judge Ives wished his friend to cast his ashes on the Cochrane Ranch.

The last time many of his old friends saw Johnny Furman was during his final illness when a large number called at his home in Fort Macleod, during the Diamond Jubilee meeting of the Western Stock Growers' Association held there in early February. And so it was natural that at his funeral on March 21st, he was honored by a great company. Surviving are his wife, Elizabeth, four sons and four daughters, two sisters, grand- and great-grandchildren.

Johnny Furman's like are fast leaving the land they loved so well, and did so much to develop, their like cannot be replaced, for the times they knew are here no more.

### GOING TO FAR

Scheduled for the evening's entertainment aboard the ocean liner were an animal act and a magician. When the passengers had gathered, the magician stepped into the spotlight and caused a chair to float upward. A parrot, waiting for his act to go on screeched, "Strings. He does it with strings." Undaunted, the magician went into his card tricks. "Aces up his sleeve. You call that an act?" yelled the parrot. The audience was shushing the bird just as the ship struck something and began to sink.

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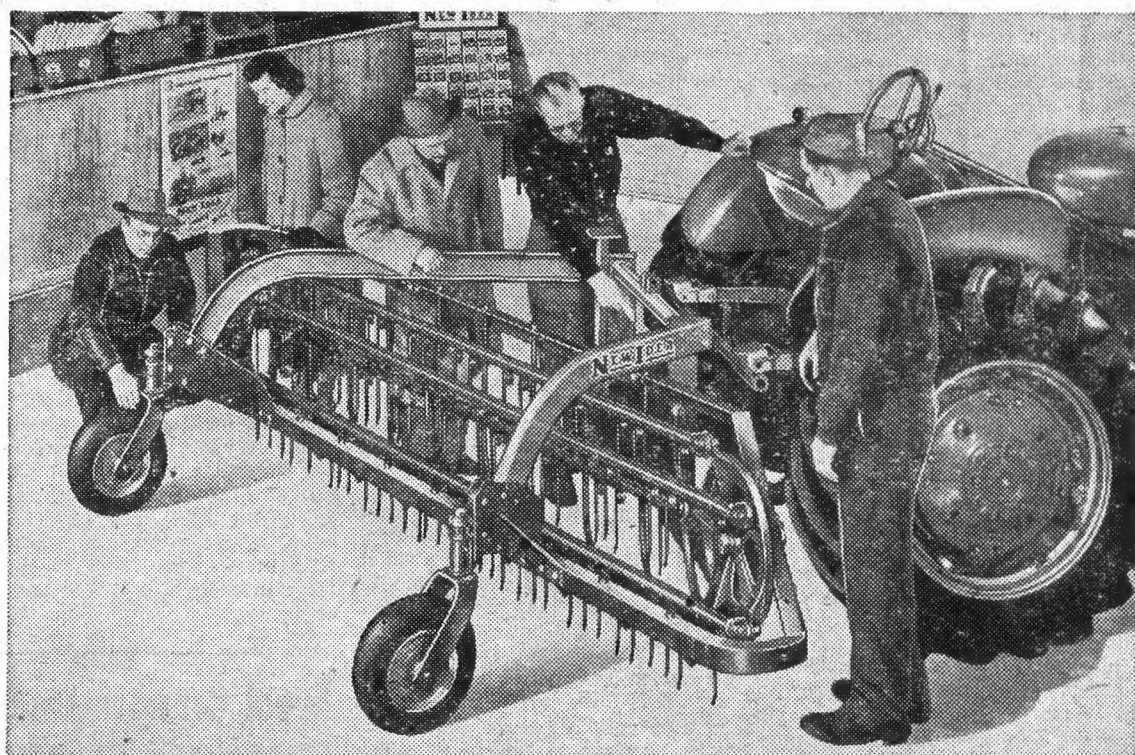


Ruth and Ila Trigg, Treherne, Man., with pet puppy, Toni.

Animals and people were hurried into lifeboats and saved. The waters closed over the ship as they rowed away. The parrot looked wildly about and screeched to the magician, "Okay, wise guy, where didya put the ship?"



Flood on farm of Chas. Bjork, Teulon, Man., a year ago. Will it happen again this year? Photo by Selma Bjork, Tuelon.



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## There's A Cattle Boom In Florida

By INA BRUNS,

**L**AST winter I boarded a TCA plane in Edmonton, Alberta, in the midst of the worst winter this country has ever known, and a few hours later stepped off into the blazing sunshine of Tampa, Florida. My sister met me at the plane, and as we drove off down the palm-lined streets where everything except the fence posts seemed to be ablaze with brilliant blossoms, she wanted to know what I would most like to see in that fabulous land of scenic wonders.

"Cattle", I told her. "Since Florida is the fastest growing beef-producing state in America, and since your cattlemen are anxious to see something more of our breeding stock from Canada, I want to see something of what goes on in the ranching area of Florida."

"Well", Marion laughed, "we were all set to show you the world's largest sponge market at Tarpon Springs, the magnificent Ringling Art Museum at Sarasota, the fabulous Cypress Gardens where Esther Williams makes those breath-taking color movies, the unbelievable Sunshine-Skyway bridge that is the longest continuous structure over water in the world, but if you'd rather see cows than cows you are going to see. We've got a lot of them and more cattle coming all the time." We drew up at a fruit-stand where tempting bunches of bananas were swinging, fresh off the boats that had just arrived from Cuba. "If you want to see cattle, there's a feed lot at Kissimmee with 8,000 steers in it at all times."

I wouldn't be honest if I gave your readers the impression that I spent my month's visit to Florida seeking out mundane facts about the agriculture problems in that state. I did do all the things my sister and her friends planned for me to do, too. I also ate that famous Spanish bean soup in that gem of Spanish eating places — the Columbia — bean soup and lobster! I watched the boys from Cuba play Jai Alai which is considered to be the most spectacular and dangerous sport in the world. I went hunting the semi-precious chalcedony which is found in but one place on earth — along the quarter mile of bay that laps against the sea-wall of my sister's home. I investigated countless gardens, packed home pounds of fruit and flowers that those friendly people heaped upon me, and was even honored at a most delightful "coffee" that the wives from McDill Air Base gave for me. You remember McDill for you saw it in the movie, "Strategic Command," and you read about it in the Reader's Digest. My brother-in-law stood in for Jimmy Stewart in the movie. To get back to the cattle, Marion drove me many miles over that beautiful countryside looking at Florida's cattle.

### Cattle Potentialities

But before we can discuss them and their glowing future, one must first remember that this state, for all its delightful climate, in spite of all the attractions that are now drawing 1,172 new residents to the state every week — and has been drawing them in that quantity for ten years, still Florida is one of the last agriculture frontiers in America!

The United States Department of Agriculture says that this state has "the greatest potential" of all the states in the cattle industry, but today she ranks only 13th among the beef producers. Yet one can see why Florida's future is so bright when one remembers that approximately 1,100,000 acres of pasture land have been improved for cattle but there are still

22,000,000 acres awaiting development! When this has been done, many more millions of cattle will join the 1,539,000 head made up of Brahman, Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford, Shorthorn, Red Polls, Polled Shorthorns and Devons. There are now more pure-bred beef herds in Florida than in any other state east of the Mississippi. Still this would seem a strange neglect on the part of our agriculture-wise neighbors. Why has Florida not taken the lead in the beef picture since that state's cattle industry is the nation's oldest? Why, in such a favorable climate did she not go forward with the importation of cattle by the old Spanish Conquistadores?

### Winter Feeding

Florida, up until science could do something to lick her winter feeding problem, could hardly supply the grains and grasses needed to support a flourishing cattle feeding program. Now that she has been given new strains of oats, and field corn, new grasses and with the citrus pulp, citrus molasses, hairy indigo and hegari going into silage, the winter feeding program is no longer a drawback. Science has also given the cattlemen winter grazing through the use of White Dutch and Hubam (Florana) clovers. Then there is the fact that Florida's great sunshine asset now allows cattle the longest possible grazing period, gives rise to the optimistic outlook of cattle experts.

I visited the Peter Hopely Kentacres ranch where he runs a large herd of pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle on a section and a half of land at Lutz, Florida. Mr. Hopely is a new-comer to Florida having moved his cattle down from Iowa, three years ago.

I was there last winter and his cattle were all out on grazing land. Since citrus pulp costs him \$42.00 per ton, he felt the new grasses which were lush in the pastures in which his Angus were grazing, were of real value to him. The clover and grass circled a beautiful lake which was itself circled by gigantic trees draped in Spanish moss, giving the whole scene a peaceful yet eerie atmosphere that is peculiar to the south. The farm itself was enclosed by a six-wire fence.

"You've got to have a lake frontage if you are running cattle in this country", Mr. Hopely explained. "Of course," he went on with a laugh, "that isn't much of a problem in Florida." I knew what he meant, having just brushed upon my knowledge of the country to learn it has no fewer than 30,000 lakes!

Since the soil in Florida is fertile, it is a surprise to most of us from the north to find it is almost chalk-white. Mr. Hopely told me he had paid \$200.00 an acre for one section of land and \$100.00 an acre for the half. Some of this was covered with Bull Pine which he was having cleared at \$45.00 per acre with a \$25.00 expenditure for some stump-pushing. He was fortunate enough to find some of his land near the buildings suitable for citrus growing so the family had a nice grove of young trees started. Since citrus land sells for something like \$1,000 an acre, the oranges and grapefruit he will be gathering in another few years will be a bonus on his land purchase.

Asked if he didn't miss the changing seasons in this tropical country, he laughed loud and long. "Not in the least," he assured me. "Finest place in the world to live. I wouldn't go back north for anything — except cattle, of course."

### Bought Henderson Bulls

"Where do you buy your bulls?" I

asked him, eyeing the sleek cow and calf that were standing near-by."

"Best bull I ever owned came from a Sam Henderson. He lives near a little town in Alberta called Lacombe. Since you are from Canada, maybe you've heard of him? I understand he's one of Canada's biggest Angus breeders."

I assured Mr. Hopely I had heard of Mr. Henderson — that in fact I came from Lacombe myself and that the cattle we run here at Dalrina had also sprung from the Heatherbrook breeding! In short Mr. Henderson is a neighbor!

After laughing that one off, Mr. Hopely went on telling me about the types of bulls Florida is now importing for breeding purposes. "If you want a message for Canadian breeders, I would say this:

"Whether we like them or not, Brahman breeders want some good big Angus bulls to cross with their cows. They simply can't use the type of Angus you people up there are going all out to breed. Just take a good look at the next herd of Brahman cattle you pass and you'll see what I mean! Those legs that you have so despised and have tried so hard to whittle down, have got to go back under those bulls! We want big, rugged stuff — something that is going to measure up a little more favorably with these Brahman cattle."

So there you have it, boys. If you've been piling bedding under your bulls hoping against hope that it might help conceal the unhappy truth that this year's crop looks a little "leggy", relax and just forget that old straw trick. Maybe there will be a buyer from Florida out there in the ring looking for the very thing you're trying to keep under cover. Let the old boy stand tall when you lead him into the show-ring from now on! That is the only way he is ever going to get a ticket to Florida, and who knows, this new market may bring in enough cash that you can go along!

## Wool Growers Meeting

The Directors of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited, at the close of the 38th Annual Meeting held in Toronto on March 29, authorized certain changes and promotions in the management. On the expressed recommendation of Geo. O'Brien who has been General Manager since 1918, the appointment of W. H. J. Tisdale to that position was confirmed by the Directors. At the same time, Mr. O'Brien was appointed Executive Consultant. Other changes in staff personnel will be announced later.

At the business session, with the president, John Wilson Jr. in the chair the general manager presented the financial statement as at February 29 and noted that revenue exceeded expenditures by \$28,359.45. Reviewing the past year's operations, it was pointed out that in the handling and marketing of fleece wools for Canadian growers, the major portion of the clip reached the company's several warehouses in volume about the same as for the previous year. The clip, he said, was a good one, both in quality and condition, with noticeable improvement in preparation of the fleece for market. The 1955 season was rated as a difficult one because of somewhat erratic values in all marketing centres — no sharp breaks but a gradual weakening of prices extending from the opening of the season to late fall. Medium and crossbred wools fared better, marketwise than did fine

wools. Toward the end of the season there was a welcome change of sentiment, and price advances ranged from 5% to 10% above the seasonal lows. In his opinion, wool is now in a comparatively sound position, with no burdensome supplies and some indication of general improvement in the textile trade on this continent.

Taking a look at the possibilities in the 1956 clip, Mr. O'Brien observed that business-minded flock-owners, interested in getting the best monetary returns could obtain that objective in full measure by making certain that the wool went to one or other of the Wool Growers or the Sheep Breeders Associations, and by giving as much care as is practical to the preparation of individual fleeces at time of shearing. If all growers, he said, would keep all tags and face and leg clippings out of the fleeces, the entire industry would receive higher net wool returns.

Reports presented to the meeting by company representatives as well as by directors and delegates from all parts of Canada, indicated that there is room for increased production. While reference was made to problems that come up from time to time, a general tone of enthusiastic optimism prevailed. One bright hope for the future centred around the reference made to the organization of sheep and lamb projects in connection with 4-H Clubs in different provinces. It was suggested that the growers' company should help to finance the placing of sheep with boys and girls who showed interest. Others thought that successful breeders might assist worthy youngsters in their districts on some discretion and decision of management along this line was left at the discretion and decision of Management and Executive.

Guest speaker at the noon luncheon, Dr. J. D. McLachlan, President of Ontario Agricultural College spoke of recent indications of increased interest in sheep and told of the work that is being done at the college and through the extension department. Admitting that there is a wide field for research on matters pertaining to sheep, he gave assurance that his staff would give every possible support to the solution of problems that arise.

Policeman: "Did you see the number on the license plate on the car that knocked you down?"

Woman: "No, but the woman in it wore a black turban trimmed in red and her coat was imitation fur."

"The trouble with some people's smart children," said the pessimist, "is that they don't smart in the right places."

\* \* \*

### LATE ARRIVAL

Six weeks late, this chap realized that he hadn't made any plans for the New Year. So when he read that drinking could kill a person, he resolved to give up reading.

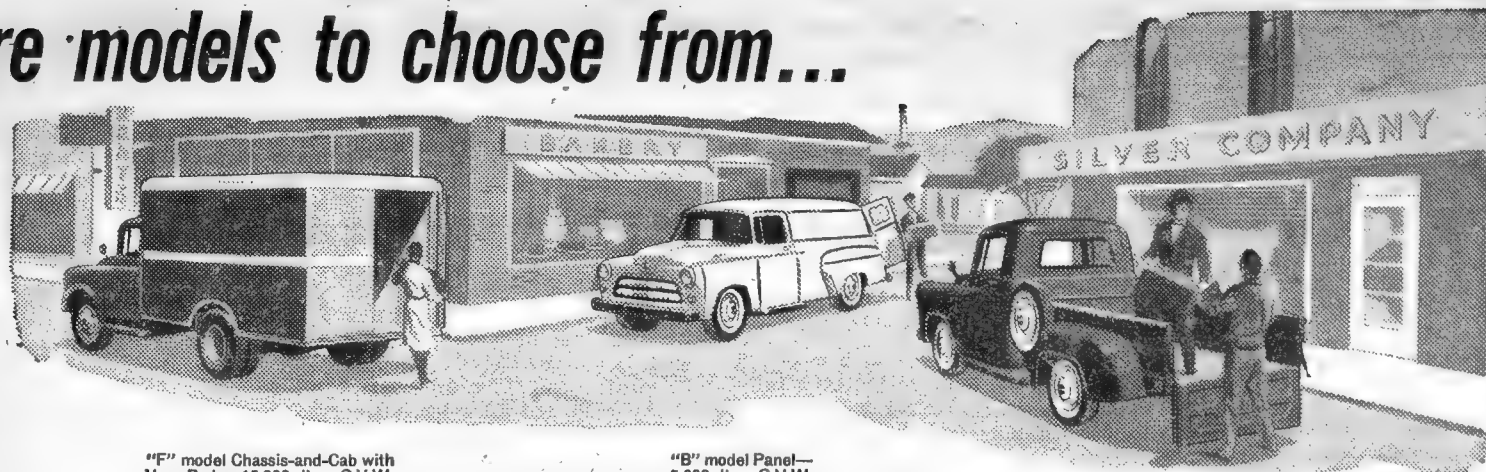
Having polished off his second bottle, he left his apartment with a delightful stroll in mind. He floated through the elevator door, and, finding no elevator, fell down the shaft, exclaiming all the way, "I said 'up.'"

As he hit bottom, the superintendent called for an ambulance. When it arrived, a large, noisy crowd poured into the basement. A policeman pushed his way through, and said to the injured chap, "What's going on here?"

The drunken man gleefully replied, "How should I know? I just got here myself!"



*More models to choose from...*

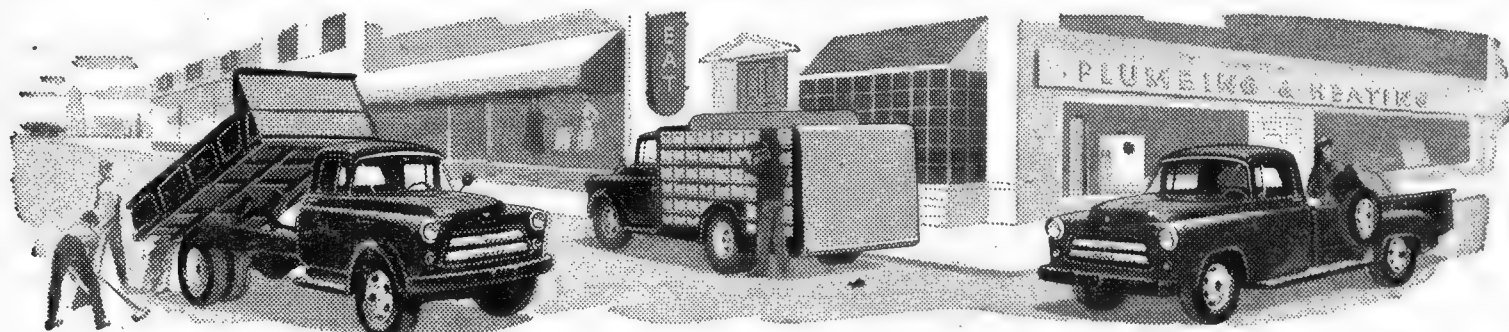


"F" model Chassis-and-Cab with Van Body—15,000 lbs. G.V.W.

"B" model Panel—5,000 lbs. G.V.W.

"B" model Express—6½-foot body, 108" wheelbase—5,000 lbs. G.V.W.

*increased capacities for bigger payloads...*



"H" model Chassis-and-Cab with Dump Body—17,000 lbs. G.V.W.

"F" model Chassis-and-Cab with Bottler's Body—15,000 lbs. G.V.W.

"D" model Express—9-foot body, 126" wheelbase—8,800 lbs. G.V.W.

*new 6 and V-8 engines, scores of new features...*



"K8" model Tractor with Trailer—45,000 lbs. G.C.W.

"B" model Express—7½-foot body, 116" wheelbase—5,000 lbs. G.V.W.

"D" model Chassis-and-Cab with Stake Body—8,800 lbs. G.V.W.

*more than ever, a truck to fit your job!*

Whatever you need in a truck, you'll find more to choose from in the great new Dodge line!

For not only does Dodge offer a wider range of models than ever before—every truck is "Job-Rated" to fit the job it has to do.

New Dodge trucks offer you a wider choice of power, too. Two new advanced-design V-8's in medium- and high-tonnage models provide up to 220 horsepower. Famous Dodge truck Six is now stepped up to 125 horsepower.

In addition, there are such outstanding new features as push-button PowerFlite automatic transmission, now available on ½-ton models; new 12-volt electrical system; ignition-key starting.

And, with all this, Dodge trucks are priced with the lowest! See your Dodge-De Soto dealer now. Get a better deal with a new Dodge truck!

**DODGE**  
"Job-Rated"  
**TRUCKS**

FROM ½ TON TO 65,000 LBS. G.C.W. —  
A TRUCK TO FIT EVERY HAULING NEED!



## DAIRYING

Of all facts in man's environment none is more important to his welfare than food. Of all foods none is more important than milk.

Milk does more for the body than any other food. It provides high quality protein, calcium and vitamins A and G cheaply. — U. S. Dept. of agriculture.

The support price of 58c for butter will be extended until May 1, 1958, according to an announcement made by Rt. Hon. J. G. Gardiner, minister of agriculture for Canada.

In grading butter 94 is the highest score obtainable. Out of the 38,833 boxes scoring 94 in Canada last year, 35,335 were produced by the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association.

The Manitoba Dairy and Poultry Co-operative Ltd. handled products of a total net production value of \$47,000,000 last year. Patronage dividend refunds credited to members during the year totalled \$603,016. The

dollar value of handlings was the highest for the past seven years.

It has been estimated that nearly 5½ billion pounds of skim milk were retained on Canadian farms during 1955. Converted to skim milk powder this would amount to nearly 500 million pounds or nearly six times Canada's present annual production of skim milk powder. Last year, Canadians bought over 10 million pounds of skim milk powder in retail packages, a five-fold increase since 1951.

Sales of fluid milk and cream in Canada last year reached a total of 5,330,000,000 pounds, an increase of 230 million pounds over sales in 1954. This increase in fluid consumption was nearly twice as great as the increase in milk usage for factory dairy products such as butter, cheese, ice cream and canned milk. While milk sales showed gains in all provinces, sales of cream declined slightly in P.E.I. and Saskatchewan. Chocolate milk sales rose by 19 per cent during the year, with skim milk sales up 15 per cent and buttermilk sales up 19 per cent.

Dr. Charles Mayo, late distinguished surgeon, Mayo clinic — Every person, young or old should drink milk. Milk contains a large variety of nutritional constituents and, considering its cost per pound, more food for the money than any other food material available.

One of the pure-bred Holsteins in the herd maintained at the Experimental Farm at Agassiz, B.C. has qualified for a Silver Seal Certificate of Longtime Production by producing over 150,000 lbs. of milk. She is Agassiz Lulu Romeo Mercena with an actual eight lactation lifetime total of 159,707 lbs. milk and 5,708 lbs. fat.

Posche Mercedes Abbekerk B, a pure-bred Holstein cow owned by Robert C. Good, of Brantford, Ont., completed an official record of performance test of 22,044 lbs. of milk and about 736 lbs. of butterfat made in 365 days. The record was begun when the cow was 16 years, 308 days old and was finished on April 3.

Dr. E. V. McCollum, professor of biochemistry, John Hopkins university — The people who have achieved, who have become large, strong, vigorous people, who have reduced their infant mortality, who have the best trades in the world, who have an appreciation of art, literature and music, and who are progressive in science and in every activity of the human intellect, are the people who have used liberal amounts of milk and its products.

A pure-bred Holstein owned by Bailey Farms Limited, Clover Bar, Alberta, has recently completed an exceptionally large Record of Performance test. She is Westfrisia Rag Apple Doris, and as a five-year-old in 365 days on twice-a-day milking she produced 23,034 lbs. milk containing 794 lbs. fat. This record is 79 per cent above that of the record made by the average Canadian Holstein in this class for milk, and is 69 per cent above for fat. Doris was bred by P. Baker & Sons, Stony Plain, Alta.

Climax, a superior variety of timothy, adapted to eastern conditions, will do well in the moister areas of north-eastern Saskatchewan and seed supplies have been distributed by the plant industry branch of the department of agriculture, Regina. A reasonably good market for seed is anticipated from Eastern Canada and the United States. Climax is not recommended for hay or pasture in the west.

### CONSUMPTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

The following table gives consumption of dairy products per capita in Canada and U.S.A. for 1955 :

	Canada	United States
Creamery butter lbs.....	19.23	9.1
Fluid milk & cream, lbs.....	408.0	353.0
Cheese, lbs. ....	6.4	7.7
Evaporated milk lbs. ....	18.5	14.0
Condensed milk, lbs.....	.8	1.9
Skim milk powder lbs. ....	5.2	5.9
Ice cream, pints ....	16.7	15.9

Although Canada exported 13.4 million pounds of cheddar cheese last year to thirteen different countries, practically all of the cheese was sold on the United Kingdom market where Canadian cheese commands a premium price over many other varieties of cheddar. Here are some of the latest quotations on the London wholesale market :—

	Per Pounds
Australian "Choicest" .....	33.4c
New Zealand "Finest" .....	35.1c
English "Cheddar" .....	36.3c
Canadian "Cheddar" .....	38.8c

## Food Talks

Older people do not need as much food as younger people, but they need plenty of protein. Human bodies are made of protein—arteries, glands, made of protein — arteries, glands, connective tissue, muscles, skin and bones—all contain protein and are maintained and rebuilt by protein.

Fats and carbohydrates are burned together to produce energy. Vitamins and minerals are essential to the proper utilization of food.

The best sources of protein are milk, meat, eggs, fish, poultry and cheese. Most older people do not get enough calcium to keep their bones strong. Calcium is found in milk, cheese, beans, and greens.

Food rich in needed iron are meat, molasses, liver, egg yolk, whole grain or enriched bread, beans, green vegetables, prunes and raisins.

Skimmed milk contains as much protein, vitamins, calcium and other minerals, as does whole milk.

### Help For German Farmers

LIKE agriculture in many other world countries, the farmers in West Germany are having economic troubles. The government is aware of the situation and has appropriated about \$240,000,000 for agricultural aid. About three-quarters of that sum will go for direct monetary assistance and the balance for non-interest bearing credits.

Notwithstanding the fact that some of the most productive areas lie in East Germany, behind the Iron Curtain, the farmers of West Germany have been able to produce from 70 to 75% of the nation's food needs. But the 6½ million people on the farms do not derive enough compensation for their work. Agriculture is lagging behind in getting its share of the general prosperity in the Federal republic and the government has been quick to realize the situation and take remedial measures. What concerned the German parliament was the drift from farm areas to towns and cities.

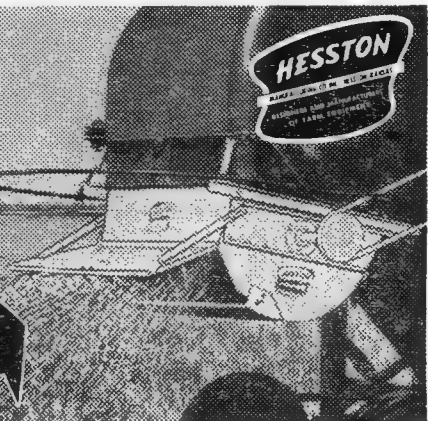
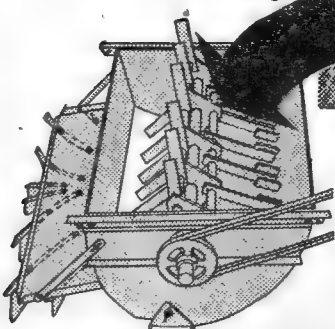
The German parliament was presented with a "Green Report" on agricultural conditions which pointed out clearly the discrepancy between prices received by farmers for their products and prices that had to be paid for industrial products. The pinch was felt most keenly by the small farmers, who constituted one-third of the two million farms in the Federal Republic. As a help to the farm people the government decided to assume the cost of cutting the price of fertilizers by 20% and also to remit to the farmers the sales tax on agricultural products, saving them around \$47 million a year. It is also proposed to cut the price of diesel fuels, thus effecting a substantial saving in the operation of the 500,000 tractors now being used on German farms.

Mrs. Jensen was simply bursting with news. "Have you heard about my husband?" she asked the other members of her club. "He had a wonderful stroke of luck! While eating an oyster, he swallowed an enormous pearl. Turned out to be so valuable that after I sold it, I was able to pay not only for the operation, but for his funeral expenses, too."

The farmer was getting tired of answering the naive questions of the young couple from the city. As they approached the barnyard, the young lady exclaimed, "Oh, look at all those lovely geese! But tell me, how do you tell the ganders from the geese?"

"To tell you the truth," replied the weary farmer, "I just let them figure it out for themselves."

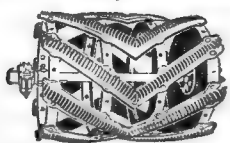
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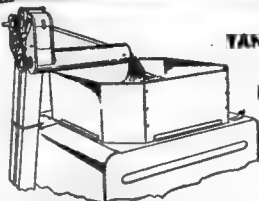
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EVERY COMBINE NEEDS HESSTON ATTACHMENTS!



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Loads tank to full capacity, extension adds 14 bushels to tank capacity. Available for many combines.



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Hesston Retractable Finger Auger gives positive, even feeding, and speeds harvesting. Fits most SP combines. Easily installed.

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Hesston Quick-Concave and Cylinder Adjustments reduce cracking, save time and grain. Fits most combines.

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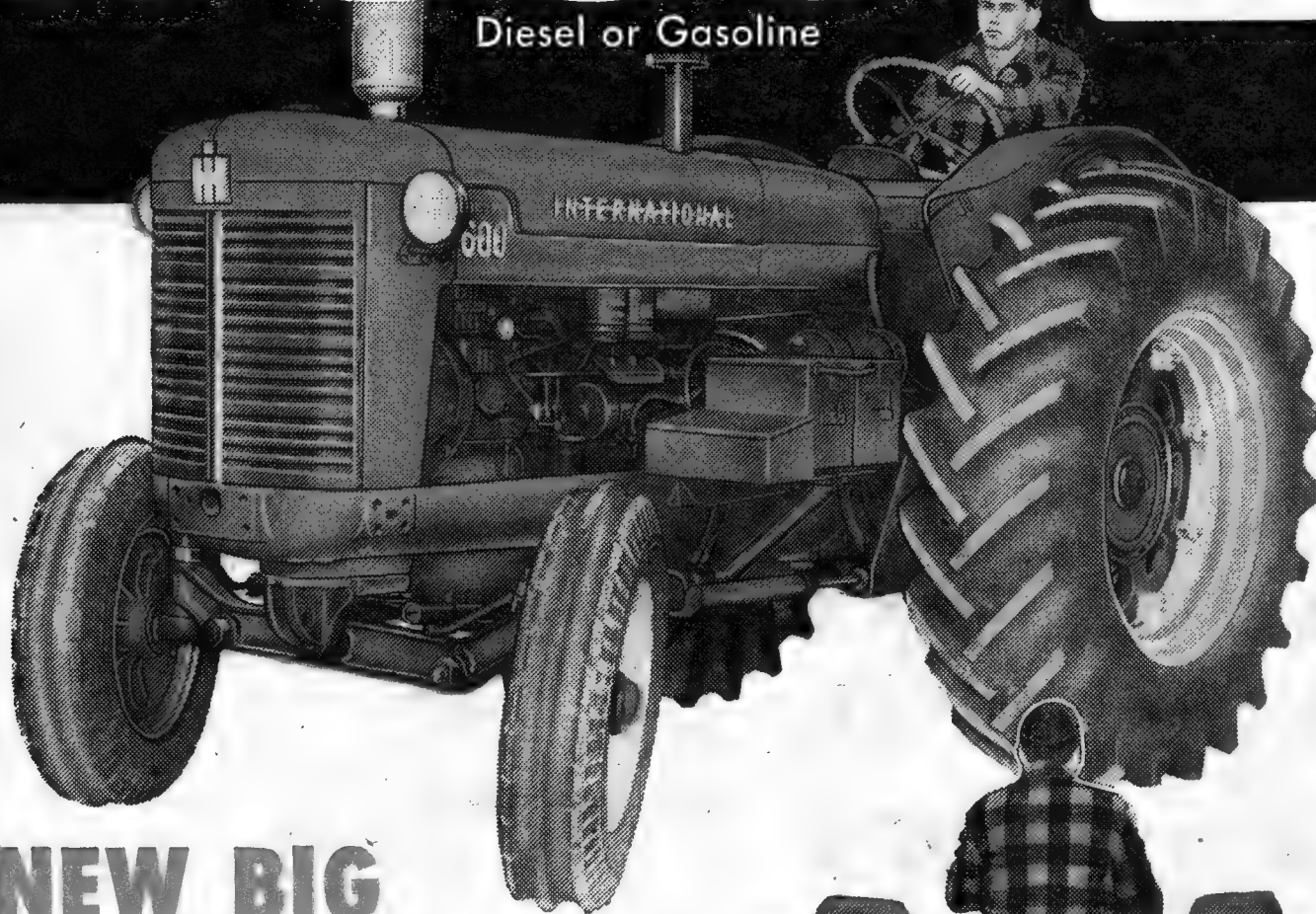
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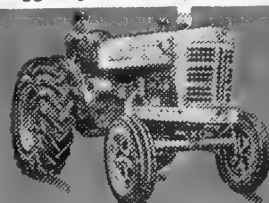
New operator comfort and conveniences including new adjustable, swiveled foam rubber seat with hydraulic shock absorbers. New, roomy platform area where operator may stand, with seat swung to the side. New, crown-type rear fenders and complete cowl shielding to keep dust and dirt from operator area.

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**Prove to yourself** how much easier and better it is to farm with a big, power-packed, feature-packed International. Your IH Dealer is the man to see, now.



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Choose from ten speeds forward . . . match speed to the load exactly with International W400 and Torque Amplifier drive.

Try Power Steering — Hydra-Touch — completely independent pto — new double-disc brakes — and a host more tractor improvements and refinements packed into the International W400.





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LOS ANGELES	71.65	75.35	75.35	61.70	64.70
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WINNIPEG		17.95	23.80	40.25	40.25
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**EDMONTON TO LOS ANGELES**

15 DAYS  
13 NIGHTS

**\$125.00**

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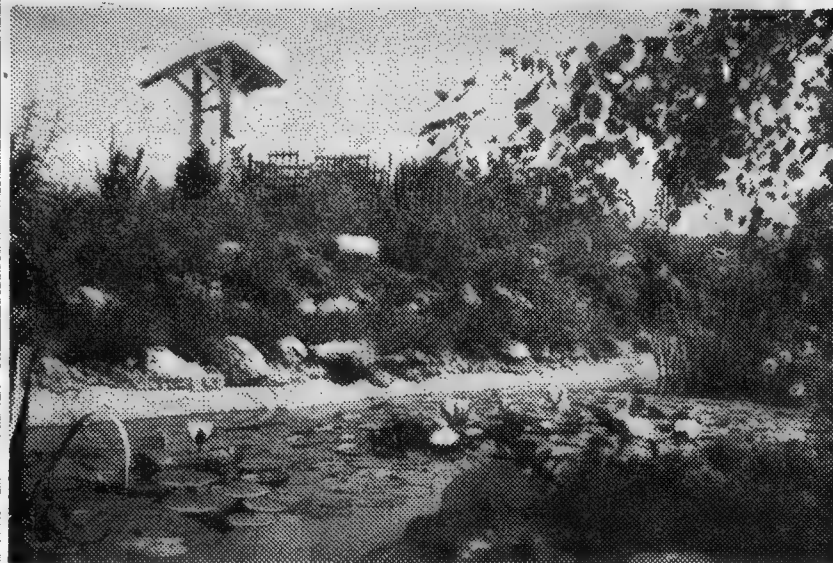


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For example  
**CALGARY TO LOS ANGELES**  
(guided from Seattle)  
12 DAYS  
11 NIGHTS  
**\$198.85**  
per person twin basis



A beauty spot on a Mirror, Alberta, farm.

**Building An Out-Door Living Room**

By HILDA CROOK

If you've ever wanted a pretty out-door living room with a pool, bird bath, etc., on your farm, but have thought you couldn't do it yourself and yet your man never has the time, or is not garden-minded, don't let it worry you. Go right ahead and do these things, no matter if you've never done anything like it before. You'll be surprised what you can accomplish.

The main thing is that you will need a backbone instead of a wish bone, but if you are willing to work there is no reason for going without these things.

I have finally laid out the place and have a pool, a wishing well, bird feed stand (which is a bird bath in summer), an archway and trellis and flagstone terrace.

The pool is the only thing I didn't do myself, even to levelling the lawns and building the rockeries. So what are you waiting for? If I can do it, you can.

Remember—

"There are those who never try  
For fear they fail or fall  
But how can you ever win  
If you never try at all."

I do think it is a good idea to have a plan and work to it. Get it down on paper so you know just how you want it to look eventually, and do a little at a time.

As soon as we moved here I looked the place over (it was just rough ground with a few caraganas and Old Man bushes). In my mind I could see terraced lawns, rockeries, paths, etc., so I drew a plan on paper. Now it is all finished, but of course with the gardening its never finished in the true sense of the word. There are always improvements you will want to make, things to be replanted that die etc., but, the plan is as I first drew it.

Our pool is in a corner of the lower lawn and is a delight with its water lillies blooming and the gold fish darting about. There are always such a nice bunch of little ones to bring into the aquarium for winter pleasure in the house. The pool is L shaped, with a rockery on the two long sides and a lawn on the two inner sides. The soil that was dug out was used to level the lawn, as it was low on one corner. We laid chicken wire all over the bottom and sides of the excavation, covered it with cement (being sandy soil here we needed no cinders for drainage which would be needed in heavy soil. After the first cement was dry another coat was smoothed over to make it waterproof, then rocks placed around the edge.

The pool is about 2½ feet deep at one end coming shallower up to the small end of the letter L. Any book on cement work will tell you the proportions of sand cement and gravel, it depends on what kind of cement you get. Five of gravelly sand to one of cement is about right for most work. After a good scrubbing the water lillies and fish were put in and have been there each summer since.

When I wanted an archway and trellis to screen off the vegetable garden I priced one, it was \$25.00 for just the archway, so I decided I'd see what I could build one for and was I ever surprised when it only cost \$5.00 including white paint.

I built the fence in sections of lath, the archway too was lath and heavier materials for uprights, etc. When it was erected it looked quite nice considering a mere woman built it! It has stood up well for years.

So that is the way I've made our out-door living room and we have enjoyed it so much each summer.

Red Cedar constitutes 23.3% of the mature timber in British Columbia's coastal forests, covering 12,000,000 acres.

**LOST OR STRAYED**

Upon entering a room in a Saskatoon hotel a woman recognized a well-known business man pacing up and down, and she asked what he was doing there.

"I'm going to deliver a speech," he said.

"Do you always get very nervous before making a speech?"

"Nervous?" he replied. "No, I never get nervous."

"In that case," demanded the woman, "what are you doing in the Ladies' Room?"



"Just think! Last week we were couped up in town with nothing to do but play bridge, look at TV, go to parties, and...."

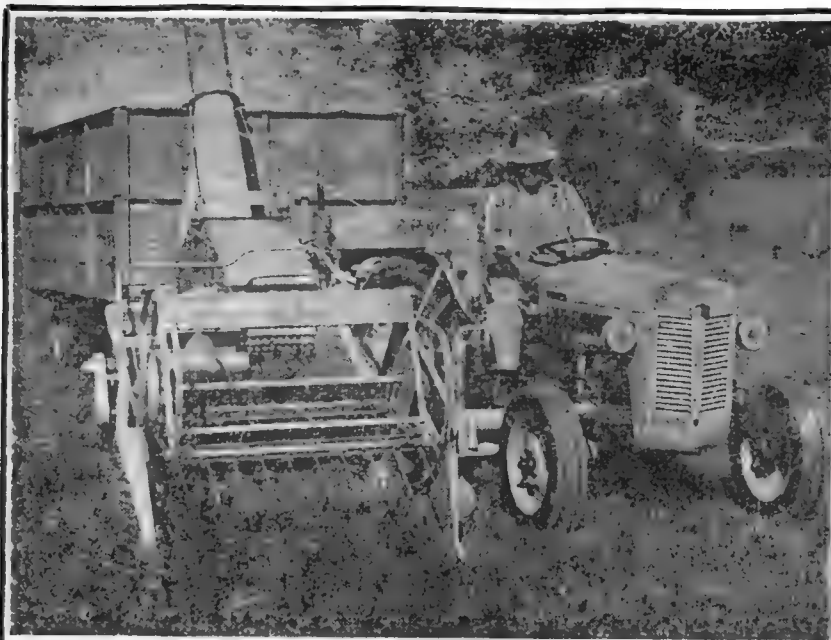


# What makes the FERGUSON 35 great at haying time?

It's great at haying time for the same reasons that it's great at any other time of the year. The new Ferguson 35 is heavier, longer, more powerful—unquestionably the greatest Ferguson ever built.

But it is Quadramatic Control—the new Ferguson method of implement control—that makes the real difference. It's smooth, easy to operate, precise in application. The key to its success with haying equipment is *single-pedal control* of both transmission and PTO.

When you're shopping for a new tractor, remember this: you get greater value from Ferguson in every way—more power, more control, more weight, more comfort. Drive it—and find out why for yourself.



**Manoeuvrability** of the Ferguson side-mounted forage harvester is a great advantage in short, irregular or irrigated fields.



**Easy Adjustment** of the PTO lever allows you to slip effortlessly into "ground" position where you get a drive for raking that's always in the same ratio to ground travel.



**High Speeds**—up to 14 m.p.h.—for mowing, raking, highway travel are made possible by the Ferguson 35's new high-range transmission.



**Controlled Operation**—pressing the clutch half way down disengages the transmission, allows the PTO to continue. Push all the way down and you stop both tractor and PTO.

**Ask Your Dealer for a Demonstration**

## Massey-Harris-Ferguson

Toronto, Canada

LIMITED



**MEN  
PAST  
40**

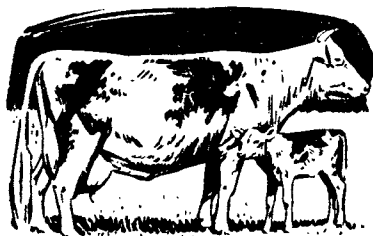
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They'll be sent at proper planting

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**TOBE'S St. Catharines 307, Ont.**



## The Call Of The River

By KERRY WOOD

YESTERDAY at midnight we slung a green tent in the middle of our living room floor. It was a good tent, and after seeing it teetering precariously in its unpegged state, Vern liked it very much. Vern had advertised for a second-hand tent, then brought a couple to our place for inspection. One was an old clunker full of rot-holes, but the midnight special was a water-proofed umbrella tent in excellent condition.

"Right!" nodded Vern. "I'll buy it for the trip."

We removed the poles and folded the heavy canvas. After the living room assumed normal appearances again, we gathered around a coffee table and had a snack while discussing the proposed journey.

Vern is a new Canadian, but one of the most enthusiastic Canadians I've ever met. He came to Canada as an exchange-teacher from England; within a few weeks he became so enamoured of our lovely land that he made arrangements to stay. He is now a greater Canadian booster than many Canadians who have lived here all their lives. And perhaps that's why he is so keen on the boat trip we're planning for a summer holiday.

Our two families are boatless right now, but Vern and I hope to build flat-bottomed punts within the next month, and these will ferry our families a hundred and fifty miles down our local river. It is a glorious stretch of stream, abounding in scenic beauties and offering a marvelous variety of contacts with wildlife such as falcons and herons, mergansers and thrushes, mule deer and beaver, gold-eye fish and tasty pickerel, white ladyslipppers and purple clematis, dinosaur remains and fresh-water clams.

### No Traffic Problem

Our river is like a hundred others in Canada, yet how often do Canadians go boating down our streams? My wife and I made such a journey during our honeymoon summer, and we've been confirmed riverites ever since. Camping facilities are wonderful, outdoor adventures are many and interesting, scenery changes in a glorious panorama at every bend, and you couldn't get better fishing if you went to the costliest camp in North America. But — We've yet to meet another boatload of holidayers during a river journey; stream traffic is never crowded!

The costs are less than an average week-end motor trip. For \$20 we can build a flat-bottomed punt measuring four by fourteen feet, a safe and sturdy craft able to take all the knocks of gravel bars and rocky rapids. Food comes from the home pantry, utensils from the same place. A tent and fishing tackle, camera and musical instruments, clothing and sleeping gear complete the equipment needed. Counting the cost of a truck to meet us at the end of the run and haul ourselves and our supplies back home, we'll spend less than \$50 for a week-long holiday for a family of five — and this includes the cost of the boat which can be used for other jaunts.

### Down the Red Deer River

What does it give you? A sunshiny

voyage down a blue water river, coursing through the spruce-lined parklands of Alberta, changing to the fascinating coal country with its banks of red shale, then comes the mile-apart hills of the coulee district, and finally the grotesque but picturesque badlands and the unique opportunity of prospecting for dinosaur bones.

We'll see peregrine and prairie falcons, both varieties capable of stooping speeds of 150 miles per hour. We'll be in constant sight of graceful gulls, neat terns, bobbing sandpipers' haughty herons, darting swallows, kingfishers and flycatchers, the high-sky performances of soaring hawks, eagles, and possibly even turkey vultures. Yellowthroats and hermit thrushes will serenade us, and the Canada-bird will send its silvery song from the tall poplars as we float by. We'll see little mink and sleepy woodchucks, beaver lodges and badger dens, coyotes on the hills, and fawns nuzzling at the flanks of watchful does. No other holiday, not even a visit to any of Canada's National parks, provides such an intimate contact with nature as a river-boat trip.

Saskatoons will be ripe for pie-making. We'll dine on dark bush strawberries and glistening dewberries; there will be wild currants and lots of raspberries. In shady ravines, mushrooms of the orange-capped Boletus family, coral-shaped Clavarias, pearl puffballs and nutty Abruptus will all be spread to provide a feast. We plan to have barbecued beef from an overnight pit at our first camping spot; there will be fish cooked in clay, also clam chowder made from mussels we'll gather in sandy backwaters.

If you are a camera enthusiast, colorful subjects are plentiful. Sometimes the silently drifting boat gets within ten feet of beavers, twenty feet of deer, while duck families and Canada geese all provide pictures. Then there are the wild flowers: pink bergamont and purple hyssop, beautiful Calypso orchids and swamp violets, waxy cactus flowers, dainty wintergreens, and pink primroses. Why, you can even snap a succulent shot of a panful of freshly caught fish sizzling over a willow fire!

Here is the ideal, relaxing holiday for farmers and townfolk alike. Too often we hurry south of our border, driving thousands of miles in two weeks' time and coming back with a blurry impression of crowded highways and busy cities. Too often we forget that Canada is the finest holiday land in the whole world, and that the nearest river is an avenue that leads straight into adventure.

Vern appreciated the attractions of such a jaunt at once, because he is a new-comer and keen about all things Canadian. On the other hand, Gerry and wife were born here, but they've never had a river trip and they're enthusiastic about it, too. Our own children haven't had such an experience before, so we're giving them swimming lessons and practising camping in our own backyard.

And if you want a holiday this summer that you'll remember with pleasure, build a punt and go drifting down the nearest Canadian river!

## Cash Income

EACH year, during the month of April, the Dominion bureau of statistics issues its estimate of Canadian farm cash income for the previous year. That means what the farmers received for products they sold in the year.

The bureau's calculations of farm cash sales in 1955 totalled \$2,395,300,000, or about \$9,400,000 below the 1954 cash income.

The peak year was 1952, when farm cash income reached \$2,849,300,000.

The figures by provinces for 1955:

(million dollars)	
P. E. Island	\$25.5
Nova Scotia	45.1
New Brunswick	47.3
Quebec	425.0
Ontario	744.1
Manitoba	170.1
Saskatchewan	425.1
Alberta	363.1
British Columbia	107.3

It will be observed from the above that Ontario heads the list of provinces with Saskatchewan second, Quebec third, Alberta fourth and Manitoba fifth.

Ontario gets its big lift from the sale of cattle, sheep and lambs, hogs and poultry products, the total cash income therefrom being \$341,157,000. Potatoes, vegetables, sugar beets and tobacco bring the farmers of that province \$121,000,000, and dairy products \$145,000,000.

Quebec farmers in 1955 obtained \$151,000,000 from the sale of livestock, \$28,000,000 from the sale of eggs, wool, honey and maple products, and \$19,000,000 from the sale of vegetables and tobacco. The sale of dairy products in Quebec brought \$160,000,000.

British Columbia farmers received \$3,728,000 from the sale of grains, \$8,523,000 from vegetables, \$27,753,000 from the sale of livestock, \$28,852,000 from dairy products, \$16,976,000 from fruit sales, \$10,564,000 from egg sales, and \$6,768,000 from miscellaneous products.

Farm cash income for the four western provinces totalled \$1,108,928,000, or close to half of the total for the entire Dominion.

The statistics for the three prairie provinces are quite interesting. Saskatchewan, of course, lead the parade with a cash income of \$447,177,000, mainly due to its grain sales. That province is the giant grain growing area of the British Commonwealth, if not of the world.

Alberta goes in more for other lines of agricultural production, mainly cattle, hogs, sheep and lambs. Manitoba has a varied agriculture, too, but on a smaller scale than that of Alberta.

The following table gives the main sources of cash sales in each of the three prairie provinces.

	Man.	Sask.	Alta.
(thousand dollars)			
Wheat	29,862	216,632	100,395
Oats	6,275	15,182	7,591
Barley	23,709	32,250	27,278
Rye	773	3,698	1,854
Flax	10,321	23,131	6,569
Vegetables	5,114	983	8,496
Cattle	28,071	37,426	77,144
Sheep, lambs	336	710	2,459
Hogs	16,798	21,872	66,808
Poultry	10,045	10,289	9,871
Dairy products	21,317	23,746	30,219
Eggs	10,072	9,900	11,903
Wool	49	179	597
Fur	2,883	889	2,462

Expenditures by the Prairie Farmers' Rehabilitation act administration, since its inception in 1955, by provinces: Saskatchewan \$45,125,000; Alberta, \$45,419,000; Manitoba, \$6,824,000 and British Columbia, \$3,342,000.



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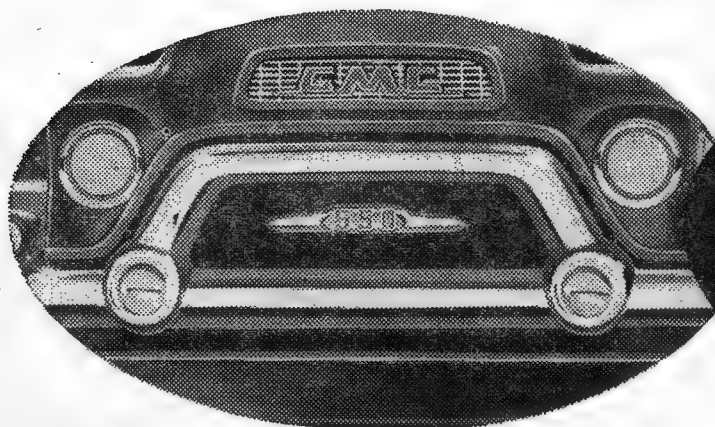
3, 4, 5—up to 10 forward speeds and 2 reverse. Name it—and GMC's got it in standard transmissions. Automatic transmissions, too—three of them—Single Hydra-Matic, Twin Hydra-Matic and sensational new "Powermatic", an entirely new principle in automatic operation.

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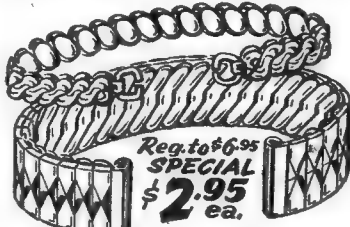
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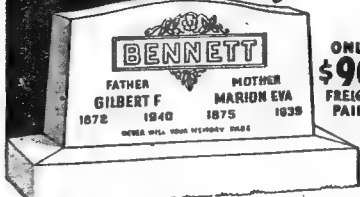
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# The Record Of Spring Bull Sales In Western Canada

By GRANT MacEWAN

WESTERN Canada's fraternity of curlers may claim the months of January and February but March and April belong to the Bull Sales. It is a time of stock-taking for cattlemen, a time for the formulation of breeding plans. There is no season at which vigor in the cattle industry can be measured more accurately than in the Bull Sale months. For buyers and sellers who come together at that time, not even "the last end" of a "roaring game" is likely to surpass the interest and excitement of a good Bull Sale.

This year bull sale prices across the west averaged slightly lower than in 1955. In that fact, however, there was nothing to cause surprise. A stockyard's price of \$17.50 a hundred pounds for choice steers at Winnipeg, when Edmonton and Regina bulls were being auctioned, was under the market price of one year ago by enough to make the recent bidding on bulls seem quite consistent. At the five major bull sales in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia this season a total of 1677 bulls moved at a price average of \$448.78, compared with a corresponding figure of \$520.09 for 1639 bulls in 1955.

But at least one of the bull sales could report consistently higher prices this year compared with last. At the recent Regina sale, 348 bulls of the three beef breeds averaged \$446.85 while in the previous year 317 bulls averaged out at \$435.

Kamloops, to which the Inter-Mountain cattlemen turn for show and sale events, usually opens the Bull Sale season for Western Canada. There, as at some sales east of Rockies, the Hereford breed dominates. This year the bulls sold included 83 Herefords, 18 Aberdeen-Angus and 13 Shorthorns and the total of 114 bulls averaged \$427, about \$53 per bull under the average in 1955. The top price at Kamloops was \$1200, being paid for the grand champion Hereford bull contributed by V. E. Ellison, Oyama, past-president of the Canadian Hereford Association.

### The Calgary Sale

Calgary's Bull Sale, of course, has become a classic like the Grand National Steeplechase or Festival of Roses, more or less. At this year's week-long Calgary event, an estimated 12,000 people attended and receipts from sales of bulls and fat cattle totalled close to half a million dollars. Even standing room was at a premium in Victoria Pavilion on the Monday night when Brian Chance, of Douglas Lake Cattle Company in British Columbia, was judging Herefords. And with Dr. Carlos Guererro of Argentine making the placing in Shorthorns and Aberdeen-Angus, there was no let-up in ringside interest.

It was the first time Canada has had a judge from the great cattle country of Argentine and it was the first time this South American cattleman had been in Canada. Dr. Guererro, who judged the same two breeds at Edmonton on the following week, made a good impression and proved

to be a major attraction. A graduate in law from Oxford University, he now devotes himself to cattle raising and with his brother, runs 30,000 ranch cattle and 30,000 sheep. After visiting some Foothills ranches, including the A7 west of Nanton, Dr. Guererro was ready to admit some striking differences between Canadian and Argentine production. He was surprised that this country does not support more livestock. While Canada has about ten million cattle and around two million sheep, Argentine, the visitor pointed out, has 44 million cattle and 50 million sheep and consumes all but about 15 percent of the production at home. Beef consumption alone runs to about 185 pounds per capita. Argentine cattle, it was pointed out, are sold right off the grass with no grain feeding, usually as two-year-olds weighing a thousand pounds. And prices? They'd look poor to a Canadian — good market animals bring about \$40 a head, the South American rancher explained.

The 841 bulls sold at Calgary averaged \$485.45 which was down considerably from the \$603.85 average for 785 bulls sold at the 1955 event. But one of the cattlemen-philosophers was pointing out that it still made an impressive contrast with the average of \$108 for 170 head sold exactly 50 years ago this season.

No group at Calgary was more jubilant than the Aberdeen-Angus breeders; for the first time in Calgary Bull Sale history, the "blacks led all breeds in price average — \$509.66 a head for 106 head, and did it without benefit of any exceptional high individual prices. Next were the 136 Shorthorns with an average of \$498.93 and then the 599 Herefords at \$478.11. The biggest price drop from figures of last year was in Herefords, the 1955 average being \$611.

T. A. Leader and Sons of Red Deer won the Aberdeen-Angus championship with Eric Knight of Northlane 3 and received \$1150 for him in the sale; purchaser was Haystack Ranch of Longmont, Colorado. Ray Ballhorn of Wetaskiwin showed and sold the reserve champion Angus bull.

In Calgary Shorthorns, both grand and reserve grand championships were taken by sons of Calrossie Highland Piper, the bull which A. R. Cross of Midnapore bought at Perth, Scotland, for a record figure. The grand champion was Rothney Highness, of which Dr. Guererro said: "One of the best I've seen." This bull sold for \$4800 and went to another leading Alberta herd, that of T. G. Hamilton, Innisfail. "Sandy" Cross' reserve champion went to Searle Farms, Winnipeg, for \$2,000. It will be recalled that another son of Calrossie Highland Piper from the Cross herd brought a record \$10,000 at the 1955 sale.

Herefords didn't have the highest price average at Calgary but they had the two highest individual sale bids — two bulls sold at \$5,000 each. As it has happened before, the grand champion Hereford wasn't the buyer's favorite. The top award in the Hereford showing and the one which carries with it the \$5,000 Austin Trophy and an all-expense trip to England for the exhibitor and his wife, courtesy of Sir Leonard Lord, president of Austin Motor Car Company, went to Blue Jay Domino 20H, shown by Warren Smith, Olds. This bull sold for \$2825 and was taken to his new home in Ontario. Warren Smith, incidentally, was the winner in 1952 when the Austin Trophy was offered for the first time and thus became the first breeder to win a "repeat."

The reserve champion Hereford at Calgary was shown by the Estate of Ernest Belzil of St. Paul, and sold to Logan Prowse of Bengough, Saskatchewan, for \$1500. Of the two Herefords topping the Calgary sale at \$5,000 each, one was sold by Reid Hall of Taber and bought by Mayo Brothers, Innisfail, and the other was from Merry Acres Ranch, Priddis, and bought by E. V. Keith whose ranch is only a few miles away, at Bragg Creek.

Actually, four bulls at three of the spring sales changed hands at that high price of \$5,000. All were herefords. In addition to the two bulls just noted, an Edmonton bull entered by W. J. Edgar and Sons, Innisfail, achieved it, going to Ben Peterson of Montana, and so did the grand champion Hereford at Regina Bull Sale. The latter was an entry from Lees Brothers of Arcola and purchased by Studdert, Montana cattleman.

Edmonton's over-all average for 283 bulls was \$375, down considerably from the figure of \$419 in 1955. A number of Edmonton bulls went unsold and again there were quite a few discrepancies between placings and pricings. While one Hereford had the distinction of selling for \$5,000, the grand champion, shown by MacEachern Milling Company, Wetaskiwin, brought \$750. One hundred and eighty-nine Herefords averaged \$356. E. Cammaert and Sons of Rockyford had the grand champion Shorthorn bull and saw him sold for \$800, compared to a \$397 average for all Shorthorn bulls. And while the Aberdeen-Angus breed distinguished itself at Calgary, it slipped at Edmonton, with 29 bulls averaging \$319 and the Highland Stock Farms' champion going at \$485.

Saskatchewan cattle breeders had good reason to be pleased about the Regina sale. Not only was the high price paid for the champion Hereford bull an all-time record there but each of the three beef breeds could show a price increase over 1955. The 234 Herefords averaged \$472.35; the 68 Shorthorns went at an average of \$401.54 and the 46 Aberdeen-Angus, at \$384.13. Wilfred Elliott of Stony Beach won the Shorthorn championship with Beachfield Highlander, a bull which came into the public eye last summer as a class winner at the Jubilee Shorthorn Show at Saskatoon. This bull sold to Dreger Brothers, Lorlie, for \$1150. And O. G. Dodge, Shellbrook, showed the grand champion Aberdeen-Angus bull at Regina, selling him to W. A. Thompson, Carn-duff, for \$735.

Saskatoon sold 52 "Grade A" bulls of the three breeds at a price average of \$442 and 39 "Grade B" bulls at \$283.50. The overall average for 91 bulls was \$374. Aberdeen-Angus had the highest price for an individual and the highest average. The highest single price was \$1375 paid by Wm. H. Gray of Maple Creek, for a bull entered by Old Hermitage Farm, Edmonton.

Going hand in hand with many of the bull sales are the Fat Stock shows featuring finished cattle, and to add to interest is the inter-breed aspect. Saskatoon's Fat Stock Show comes later than the Bull Sale but at the other four major shows noted above, the Herefords and Shorthorns divided the highest steer honors with two grand championships each. And, of course, there were Futurity Shows, Horse Shows and all other events which add interest to Western Canada's Winter Fairs. Nobody witnessing the contests of 1956 could doubt the progressiveness and vigor of the live stock industry.

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**Rev. John G. Brick**

Mrs. George Birosh, of Jarvie, Alberta, writes to state that the pioneer minister, Rev. John Gough Brick, was English-born, and not Scottish, as stated in a recent article in the Farm and Ranch Review. She also says that he did not make a trip to Edmonton with the wheat sample which won the first prize in the United States, but mailed it. She is a granddaughter of the pioneer missionary.

Mrs. Birosh enclosed a souvenir program on the occasion of the unveiling of a memorial plaque to the Reverend John Gough Brick at Shaftesburg, Peace River, on Sept. 12, 1954. The plaque was erected by the Historical Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. The inscription on the plaque is as follows:

"Reverend John Gough Brick, born at Upton-on-Severn, England, 28 March, 1836. A missionary of the Church of England, 1882-1894, whose agricultural experiments at Fort Dunvegan, Old Wives' Lake and the Shaftesbury Settlement revealed the wheat-growing possibilities of the Peace River country. Died at New York city 13 December, 1897."

The presentation of the memorial was made by Prof. M. H. Long, of the Historic Sites Board, the plaque was unveiled by H. A. Brick, of Peace River town, and an outline of the Rev. Brick was given in an address by T. A. Norris, Sr. The ceremony was sponsored by the council and chamber of commerce of Peace River.

It was in 1893 that the wheat sample sent by Rev. Mr. Brick won the world's championship.

**PERENNIALS**

(Swift Current Experimental Farm)

SOME of the most beautiful and best loved flowers are to be found in the group known as herbaceous perennials. They are of particular value in farmstead planting because of their permanency. During seasons of extreme drought, late summer bloom is often meagre but spring and early summer bloom can usually be counted on. A proper choice of kinds will usually guarantee bloom from May until free-up.

In laying out perennial flower gardens, eastern or northern exposures are much preferred to those facing south or west. This results in less late winter injury and less exposure to the hot sun.

Following are listed a few perennials which are hardy and suitable for the beginner:

Scilla — a very early blooming dwarf bulb.

Tulip — Early Cottage and Darwin.

Iceland Poppy — Does not transplant easily but does well when once established.

Creeping Veronica—A lovely dwarf edging plant.

Maidens' Pink — A dwarf, red flowered edging plant.

Ox-eye Daisy — Free flowering, hardy, inclined to spread by seed.

Chinese Delphinium — A bush-type Delphinium.

Common Delphinium.

Lythrum — Morden Pink.

Peony.

Alyssum saxatile — Early, yellow flowered.

Golden Glow — Late summer, tall growing.

The government of Manitoba has increased the tax on gasoline and motor fuels from 9 to 11c to assist in financing the province's record \$28 million road program. It is maintained by the government that even at 11c a gallon, the tax will be 2c below the average in all other Canadian provinces.

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## COMING EVENTS

Feeders' Day at University of Alberta, Saturday, June 2.  
Brandon Exhibition, July 2 to 6.  
Calgary Stampede, July 9 to 14.  
Edmonton Exhibition, July 16 to 21.  
Saskatoon Exhibition, July 23 to 28.  
Regina Exhibition, July 30 - Aug. 4.

\* \* \*

"A young couple got a minister out of bed at 3 o'clock in the morning to marry them," said a newspaper editor to a young man who had applied for a job as reporter. "How would you head such a news story?"

"That's easy," the young man replied. "I'd head it 'Parson Ties Knot in His Shirt-tail.'"

\* \* \*

"What kind of a saddle do you want?" the cowboy asked the dude. "With or without a horn?"

The dude pondered for a moment before answering: "Without, I guess. Doesn't seem to be much traffic on these prairies."

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## British Columbia Pioneer Of 1892

By EDYTHE MARCH

Frances Coulson was born in the year 1845. Her parents resided at Stourbridge, Worcestershire, England. They had resided for a short time at St. Thomas, Ontario, but returned to England in 1842. She married John Blurton, one time assistant superintendent at the London Post Office, and later in charge of the Astronomical Observatory at Stourbridge and also its librarian.

After his death in 1877 she became well-known as a trained nurse taking her training at St. Barthomlews and St. Thomas hospitals, London. She was well acquainted with Florence Nightingale, known as "The Lady with the Lamp."

Her son Henry was born at Stourbridge in 1873. He received most of his education at St. Edwards College, West Malvern, Worcestershire, finishing off at St. Peters school, Eaton



Grandmother at 82 years, the author at 16.

teen miles to her new home. It was about 18 feet by 20 feet. The men laid a log floor, then cut and carried by hand the logs for the walls. These were notched out at the corners to a good fit. The roof was made of poles laid length-wise, covered with overlapping fir boughs with sand on top to hold the heat in. The whole was roofed with cedar shakes made by cutting a dry cedar tree into blocks, then splitting these into shakes with a shake-throw. The walls were chinked with moss found growing on the trees or on moist rocks, this made the cabin quite weather-proof.

Grandmother learnt how to make bannocks, sourdough bread, cook deer meat which was always in plentiful supply, wash clothes and hang them over the stumps to dry. She heard the wolves howl and such sent shivers of fear up and down her spine. When a cougar would shriek like a woman in trouble, it frightened her. She liked to watch the wild geese on their south flight, honking out the notes of their passing to one and all.

The Indians passing on the trail, with their cayuses packing birch-bark baskets loaded with fish or dried berries were a fearsome sight till she learnt they were a friendly people and would not harm her. Sometimes the baskets held hazel-nuts they had gathered or plants which they used to dye their buckskin clothes. The little papooses were carried on their mothers backs in birch-bark baskets, also with thongs of deer hide laced down the front. All you could see was the little brown face peeping out. The mothers often propped the babies up against a tree while they fished or did other work. The Indians lived in their wigwams constructed of poles tied together at the top with a hole for the smoke to escape and a slit for the entrance. If it were a permanent camp or a winter one they covered these with deer hides. Every camp had its sweat-bath house. This was a hole in the ground. They would heat rocks, put them in the hole, throw water in creating steam. Then they would climb in and, I believe, cover the top of the hole. This was a cure-all for everything.

Square, London, S. W.

He left England in 1879 for Canada hoping to make his fortune in the new country. He became very ill with rheumatic fever while at Calgary so the doctors sent word to his mother, my grandmother, that he was not expected to recover. She left England immediately to go to her son's side, only to find on reaching Calgary he had recovered and travelled on to British Columbia so she followed him.

Grandmother got off the train at Landsdowne, a small settlement alongside the newly constructed C.P.R. track running from Sicamous to Okanagan Landing. Many hands were eagerly extended, offering assistance to the pretty brown-haired, brown-eyed middle-aged widow, and they escorted her to a building identifying itself as the Landsdowne Hotel. Here she waited her sons arrival and soon the fisticuffs flew as the men vied for her friendship, as they did not see very many women in those early days.

Henry was surprised to see her there when he came to Landsdowne on his twice monthly pilgrimage to get the mail and provisions. Grandmother had to stay at the hotel while Henry walked those nineteen miles back to his camping ground, for he was living in a tent. The neighbours who lived several miles away, willingly came to help him build a cabin for his mother. Among these men were Billy Kelly, Tom Smith, Billy Black and Jacobs. When it was ready, Grandmother, who was one of the first two women, Mrs. Kelly being the other, in the Valley walked nine-

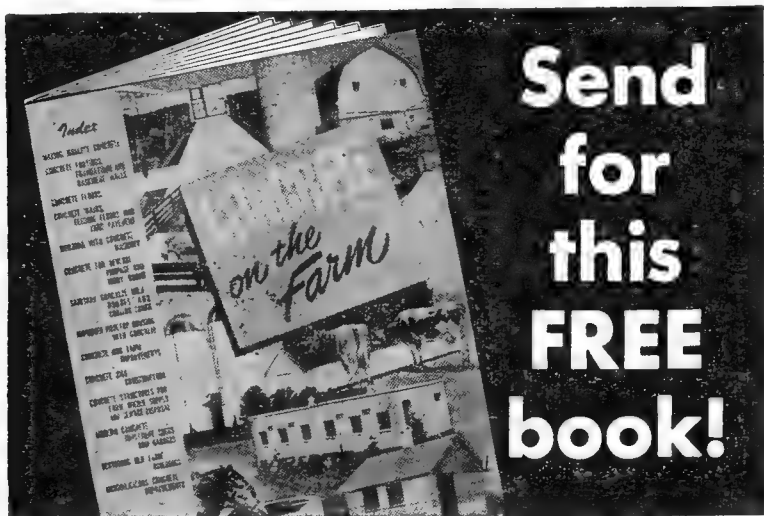
The friendly little chickadees gathered on the doorstep during the winter to pick up the crumbs thrown out for them. They were always cheerful sounding with their chick-a-dee, chick-a-dee. The shadows reflected on the snow on bright moonlit nights, with a million stars high overhead were both beautiful and fearsome. It was exhilarating to walk over the frozen crust on the snow on a clear sunny day but it was lonely too.

In the spring Grandmother married one of her many suitors and moved to another part of the district about thirty miles away.

I'll always remember visiting her garden as a child and the wonderful flowers, herbs and luscious red and yellow raspberries that grew in it. She was never without them.

As she grew older she lived more in her memories of her beloved England. She sang like an English nightingale, folks said of her. She still loved to sing and was as spry and bright as a chick-a-dee till a few days before her death at the ripe old age of eighty-three. She still had her lovely cloak, lined with ermine, her beautiful bonnets made of satins and velvets, trimmed with lace and posies, tucked away in her trunk.

Of such women were our pioneers founded. They left their homes in the Old Country, no matter what country, to come with their men folk to the new country to pioneer in ways that were strange to them. They adjusted themselves and never, never did they grumble. God keep them all!



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## POULTRY

### The Most Adaptable Food

It isn't often that people get poetic about the virtues of the humble egg—perhaps it is taken too much for granted. Surveys show that a large portion of Canadians do not consume the minimum of 3-4 eggs per person per week as prescribed in the Canada Food Rules, reports Miss Joyce Lewis, Extension Nutritionist for the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

An egg is probably the most adaptable food on the market—just as a single, solitary egg you can have it soft or hard cooked, fried, poached or scrambled. You can dress it up with cheese, onion, herbs or catchup. You can have it in a souffle—beef, salmon, cheese or lemon. It is an essential part of French toast, omelets, egg nogs, croquettes, scollops and French fried onions.

The delicious world of desserts could not exist without eggs—meringue and custard pies, popovers, dumplings and cakes of all shapes, flavors and sizes.

There really isn't a better buy on the market than eggs—it is an extremely compact source of nutrients.

### PROGRESS IN POULTRY PRODUCTION

On the basis of performance to date, the future of the poultry industry is bright.

Canadians are now consuming over 26 pounds of poultry meat and 260 eggs per capita annually.

Poultrymen now buy a strain, a strain cross, or a crossbred chick which has been developed to produce eggs or meat but not both. They are buying by trade or breeder's name very much the same as buying articles carrying the manufacturer's name or trademark. Through the combined efforts of breeders and our greater knowledge of nutrition, it is now possible to produce a three-pound broiler—the term fryer is no longer used—in from 8 to 10 weeks. These fast developing broilers also have a high feed efficiency, being able to produce one pound of meat from less than three pounds of feed. Experiments have shown that it is possible to produce one pound of meat with less than two pounds of feed.

All this improvement has brought with it many new problems. Narrowing margins of profit are forcing poultrymen to greater efficiency in their operations. Larger flocks are essential, and these flocks also bring their problems. Diseases, rarely seen twenty years ago, are showing up. Larger and more efficient buildings and equipment cut the unit cost considerably. Full use must be made of these buildings and equipment with a "run through" of at least four hatches per year. — J. H. Downs, head poultryman, Lethbridge Experimental Farm.

On questions of poultry and poultry products, Canadian Federation of Agriculture delegates asked that the Canadian Federation of Agriculture request the government of Canada to place a floor price on poultry meats; and that the government stiffen its qualifications of grade "A" eggs. Charles Walls, secretary of the British Columbia Federation of Agriculture, urged that the Canadian Federation of Agriculture ask the Federal government earlier at the beginning of each year its intentions on the floor price of Grade "A" eggs. He said that the sharp tumble in the price of grade "A" eggs at the commencement of the year was due to the tardiness of the government in making clear its floor price.

During the year 1955 Alberta Poultry Producers Co-op. Ltd. issued in final payments to members \$52,604.82 in cash and \$56,171.34 in reserves, a total of \$108,776.16. The final payment on eggs was  $\frac{1}{2}$ c per dozen, on turkeys  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c a lb., on ducks and geese 1c a lb. No final payment was made on chickens and fowl as competitive prices were paid thereon at the time of delivery. Since the Co-op. was started it has paid out \$1,988,310.94 in final payments, \$1,138,490.15 being in cash and the balance in reserves. In 1955 a new delegate was elected in the person of John Yanitski, of Myrnam.

If you like the  
**FARM AND RANCH REVIEW**  
tell your neighbors.



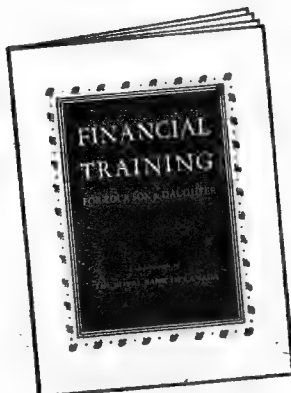
This picture is of Lucky Strike schoolhouse, the last one-room school in Warner county, Southern Alberta. It was moved across Milk River last winter to become a workshop on the Golden Hoof sheep ranch, owned by Ed. Henline, of Aden. Photo by Mrs. Henline.



## WATCH THEM GROW

Is your boy beginning to take an active interest in farming? Most boys do as they grow up. Encourage him! Now would be a good time to help him start his own bank account.

Introduce him to your Royal Bank Manager and let him handle his own financial affairs. He'll be happier with his own projects to work out—his own bank account to build. And you'll enjoy watching them grow together.



Ask for a copy of our booklet "Financial Training for Your Son and Daughter". It provides a practical pattern of financial training for any parent with growing children, shows you how to encourage them to stand on their own feet in financial matters. It is free, at your nearest Royal Bank branch.

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

FROM July 4 to 7 will be "Pion-era" days at the Western Development Museum at Saskatoon, Sask. This event was such a success last year that the backers are planning to make it an annual affair. It has all the makings of a bright future and may some time in the years ahead, step up in public favor alongside the Calgary Stampede. I hope it does.

George Shepherd, the museum curator, informs me that the program developed for the coming July event will provide plenty of interest, excitement and amusement for all—young, middle-aged and old. They're making big plans over in the beautiful city of Saskatoon and expecting big crowds.

Some years ago I visited Knott's berry farm, outside the city of Los Angeles. That was started a long time ago when an enterprising man gathered some relics of pioneer years in southwestern United States and arranged them on a piece of farm land. Now the farm is a real show piece and I think there were 10,000 people on the expanded grounds the hot Labor Day I visited the place. From a modest start last year, Saskatchewan's Western Development Museum can look forward to just as bright a future as Knott's farm has achieved.

I have gone through Henry Ford's massive museum at Detroit, where a wonderful collection of machinery of ancient vintage is on display. Mr. Ford had immense wealth wherewith to collect the antiques and house the same in massive building. The Saskatchewan effort may not hope to emulate that of the motor millionaire, but it can be an outstanding success if western people will give it their support.

Last year over 50,000 visitors passed through the Saskatoon museum and all of them were very enthusiastic on what they saw and how they were entertained. In the guest register they expressed their opinion: "fascinating," "excellent," "worth coming 800 miles to see" and so on.

I guess I will have to make up my mind to go to Saskatoon and see that show. I want to see the old-time tractors and other implements that have long since disappeared from western farms. Maybe Mr. Twilley, of Swan River, Man., will be there to show me how he used to crawl into the firebox of an old steamer! I want to see the old buckboards, the ancient motor cars,

## Saskatoon Plans Pion-era Celebration

By LEONARD D. NESBITT



"GRAND OLD LADY OF THE FLEET" is the Museum's informal term for this 32-120 horse-power Reeves tractor. In plowing demonstrations at last year's "Pion-Era", it pulled a 14-bottom plow at 2½ miles an hour with ease.



"THE BIG 4", a 30-60 horse-power gas tractor with eight-foot drive wheels, was another Saskatchewan pioneer. In 1912, a farming company at Zealandia used six of these engines at harvest time, with each pulling five binders.

the display of ancient household furniture, the flails, treadmills, and all the equipment used on farms and in farm houses when the west was a pioneer region.

There will be lots to see and enjoy at Saskatoon from July 4 to 7, includ-

ing parades, Indians, races, rides and so on. Better go along.

The chairman of the Western Development Museum is J. L. Phelps, the curator is George Shepherd and the grounds supervisor George LeBeau.

### COULD IT BE THE CLIMATE?

Two Scotchmen were hunting in Canada. Suddenly a big moose walked into a clearing before them. Sandy McPherson had never seen a moose before.

"Hoot, mon, what is that?" he demanded.

"That's a moose," his friend answered.

"A well, if that's a moose, I dinna want to see a Canadian rat," declared Sandy.

### A POWER IN THE LODGE

Boss — "Rufe, did you go to your lodge last night?"

Rufus — "Naw, suh we dun have to postpone it."

Boss — "How was that?"

Rufus — "De Grand, All-powerful, Invincible Supreme, Unconquerable Potentate dun got beat up by his wife."

The cost of education in Canada in 1955 was \$750,000,000. The per capita cost for the western provinces: British Columbia, \$55.50; Alberta, \$48.87;

Saskatchewan, \$42.73, and Manitoba, \$37.37.

The National Farmers' Union of England and Wales expressed disapproval of the decision made by the United Kingdom government that it would not sign a new world wheat agreement. The present agreement expires July 31, 1956.

The U.S. farm population in 1955 was estimated at 22 million — about 3 million less than in 1950.

## The Friendly Ranch

By SOPHIA A. KELK

The ranch is such a friendly place, with cattle pokin' 'bout. Sometimes we find them in the fence, sometimes we find them out. They seem to know we like them, by the kind look in their eyes. The boss-man he can stroke them, much to visitor's surprise.

In the spring wee calves a-comin', in the valleys far below. Their mothers hide them in the brush, not found by friend or foe. Until their legs are stronger so they can run away. To be with other cattle, and graze on fine green hay.

July, 'tis time for branding, for vaccinating too. Then we saddle up our bronchs for them 'tis nothing new. To corrals we come a-shoutin', watch that critter over there! And curse the horses as we ride, like guys at country fairs.

Through the chute they go a-poppin', held there fast by men who know. With some funny kind of needie, Mr. Boss-man does his show. Like a big professional doctor, but no doctor book has he. And way out here on the prairie gets his education free.

There's no fancy kind of banquet, but roast beef and food galore. For the ranch hands they are hungry, this is sure no easy chore. There are cattle by the hundred, every one a different trait. When their day of work is over, all their love has turned to hate.

But a new day is a-dawning, now we hear the boys all shout. "Come on, fellows! Get your horses! We must turn the doggies out." Then we sort them as to ages, into different pastures go. Some are fat and good for shipping, as does come the winter's snow.

It has been a long, hard summer, working steady every day. Stacking feed up for the winter, for it takes a lot of hay. Cut the oat sheaves with the binder, then we bail the straw so fine. You would think to hear them talking, that they didn't have a dime. If by chance you happen by here, it would give you quite a thrill. Just to see those white-face cattle, there a-grazin' on the hills.

## Education In Conservation

THE Canadian Forestry Association is doing a splendid work in educating school students in the value of conversation. Alan Beaven of Winnipeg, manager of the C.F.A. for the Prairie Provinces, reports that since the program commenced one million pupils have attended the lectures and showing of films. James McCullough, a 13-year-old student in Edmonton, was the one millionth and he was presented with a watch to commemorate the occasion by E. S. Huestis, Alberta director of forestry.

The girl who began the second million in Western audiences was Elaine Schultz, a seventh grade student in Edmonton. Elaine also received a wrist watch from Mr. Huestis.

Attending the special ceremony, beginning the second million to see Canadian Forestry Association conservation programs, were Alan Beaven, manager for the Prairie Provinces Division Winnipeg; Thomas Baker, deputy superintendent of education; A. G. Bayly, Assistant Superintendent of Elementary Education; D. Cooney, supervisor division of elementary education, and E. B. Ooley, principal of H. A. Gray School, Edmonton.

Tony Lund, conservation officer for the prairie provinces division, operating from Winnipeg, has shown the 45 min. program of conservation films to over 32,000 city school children this year. He talks to them on conservation of Canada's renewable natural resources of soil, forests, water and wildlife.

The best guide for using commercial fertilizer on your farm is to have a soil test made. The soils department of the University of Saskatchewan and also of the University of Alberta have facilities for testing soils.



## Farming In Canada's Northland

By HAROLD HAWLEY, Peace River

Last summer I had a notion that I would like to go from Peace River town and see what things were like down north. The jumping off place was Grimshaw, known as the Gateway to the North — Yellowknife and the Northwest Territories. We left there about 10 a.m. and our first stop was Manning, located on what was once known as the Battle river, but whose name has been changed to the Netekewin. Manning is half way between North Star and Netekewin, either of which looked at one time to have a chance to be a good-sized town. However, an hotel was erected on the river and the site named Manning, and incoming people did the rest. Manning now has an up-to-date hospital, electric power, water and sewers.

Going north from Manning one crosses the Hotchkiss river, which was once known as the Second Battle. North again, we crossed the Meikle river or, in times gone by, the third Battle. We were then only started on our prospective journey. There is much good farming land there, although last year was a dry one and the crops the poorest in years. The farmers I talked to said they certainly did not have many dry years like 1955, and their homes and buildings were proof of what they stated. The soil from Dixonville to Hotchkiss appeared to be the best in the north, some of it resembling the old-time gumbo, which has proved so productive in other parts of the province.

Taking off from Hotchkiss, we travelled on down to Keg River, a distance of about 75 miles, where we came upon another farming area, not as big as that of Manning, North Star or Hotchkiss, but nevertheless a fair-sized territory. The village has a Hudson's Bay trading store, government telegraph and, a few miles to the south, the Harrington cabins. There we met Mrs. Harrington, whose husband is head of the government telegraphs. Mrs. Harrington was born in England and during the early years of her life she did considerable travelling. Her father was the late Major Fitten and the family spent some time in Malta, Calcutta and China. Mrs. Harrington came to Keg River in 1923 and the trip from Grimshaw took seven days. She thoroughly enjoys life in the north and she mentioned going 35 miles to Peace River in the early days to meet the boat, an old, paddle wheel steamer that came up from Peace River town. Some times when she got there the steamer would be late, as much as 7 days in one instance, and she had to take along plenty of bacon and bannock to last until the steamer did come. She knew Wop May and Punch Dickens, two famous "bush pilots" of the early years of northern flying.

Keg River is in township 102, so you can see it is quite a spell north. While there we went to visit at the Jackson home. The Frank Jackson family is one of Alberta's Master Farm Families and when you get on the premises you can well see why they gained that honor. The yard is a picture, also the garden. There were flowers everywhere—glads, petunias, marigold, sweet peas and so on; also vegetables of all sorts and fruits, plums, crabapples, raspberries, etc. We also saw peacock and peahen as well as ducks and geese. This will give the reader an idea of what can be done with a garden in township 102.

Mrs. Jackson is known as "Dr. Jackson", as she actually is a medical

doctor and has ministered to the sick around Keg River and points north since coming here in 1931. Her home originally was in Birmingham, England.

That afternoon we went back to the Harrington cabins and stayed overnight. Just across the road is a forestry station and a highway dept. camp.

Our next stop was supposed to be Fort Vermilion but, in order to get there, we went through High Level on the Mackenzie highway, where there are some of the nicest cabins and cafes a person would wish to see. This is the turning-off spot for Fort Vermilion, 50 miles to the east. Fort Vermilion is located on both banks of the Peace River. There we saw the Dominion experimental farm and once again we stared in wonder at what they grew—vegetables in profusion, plums, apples and other kinds of fruit.

We spent the evening in the town which is in township 108. It has a hospital, two doctors (man and wife) a Hudson's Bay store and a population of around 800. The town is surrounded by good farming land. The farmers generally grow flax, on account of the long haul of 250 miles to Grimshaw. However, we talked to one farmer who grew Durum wheat. He said he had pigweed in his flax crop that were six feet high and offered them free to anyone who would chop them down for firewood.

The first plowing in the area was done in 1880. The first grist mill burned down in 1894. The first church was built in 1882.

We met Mr. Stephens who used to be with the HBC but is now running his own store. Also met Mrs. Rivard, who came to the Fort in 1919 by paddle wheel steamer, the D. A. Thomas, which had 200 ton freight capacity and two boilers.

About 12:30 a.m. we headed back across the river where we had left our cars. With the stars above and the soft swish of the waters as the boat churned its way upriver, we concluded our trip was not in vain. This country is so peaceful and gives the impression that there is a lot of it outdoors.

### Brand Registrations

THE number of registered brands in good standing for Alberta recorded in the Alberta Department of Agriculture's brand office at the end of 1955 was just over 29,000. Of these 25,350 were cattle brands; 4,050 were horse brands; 19 sheep brands, 24 poultry and 10 fox brands. W. H. T. Mead, Alberta's Livestock Commissioner, says livestock owners who propose to brand in any manner should be familiar with some of the points set out in the Brand Act. The exceptions to this are those using ear tags or ear tattoos.

It is not compulsory to brand livestock in Alberta. However, if branding is done it is illegal to use a brand that is not registered under the Act or with a brand that has been cancelled or has expired. The maximum penalty is \$200.00 fine. In addition, of course, an unregistered brand gives no protection once stock is removed from its immediate range.

The cost of a brand registration is \$2.00 for four years. If it is not renewed at the end of four years the registration is \$1.00 for each brand registered.

Further information can be had with regard to brand registration from the Recorder of Brands, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

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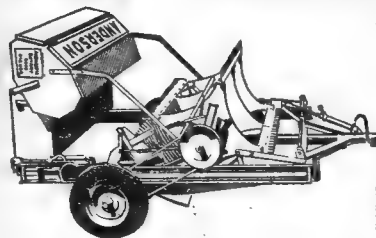
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## Pioneer Farmer's Substantial Accomplishments

By JOE BALLA

The coming of the redmen is buried in obscurity, but the disturbing of the solitude and the virgin soils of the Canadian West can still be recalled by a number of pioneers and early settlers now in their sunset years. Though getting on in terms of a man's life span, many of these "grass-roots" farmers are still young at heart.

Such a man is Gus Erdman of Barons, Alberta.

From existence under a covered wagon to a prosperous farmer and one of the best known and most outstanding members of the community of Barons is the story of Mr. Erdman, who recently celebrated three-score and tenth birthday.

Gus, as Mr. Erdman is known, arrived from South Dakota in the spring of 1940. He is one of the orig-

inal settlers of Southern Alberta. The country at that time was open prairie covered with thick grass. There were no weeds, no fences, no roads and no neighbors. With his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Anton Kulpas, the trio settled on their newly acquired homestead a mile west of the present town of Barons. The Kulpas' lived in a tent, while Gus took up residence under a wagon over which was thrown a big canvas to keep out the rain, of which there was plenty that spring.

Soon they erected a tiny sod house with two windows and a board floor.

"It seemed like a palace to us," Gus recalls.

That fall Mr. Erdman's parents and the rest of the family and a carload of settlers' effects arrived from South Dakota. Other settlers began to pour in and the boom was on for Southern Alberta.



Gus Erdman on his farm.

would otherwise only have a street education, suddenly find their tuition fees paid through university or some youngster with longing in his eye for a pony, suddenly becomes the proud owner of one.

But for things like this Gus would rather his left hand not know what the right is doing.

One of Mr. Erdman's main hobbies is saddle horses. His Danny Boy and Romeo have captured dozens of prizes at parades and fairs. Decked with fancy trappings and tooled leather, silver decorated saddle, Mr. Erdman still rides in the parades. As his mount prances by there are many shouts of "Hi Gus — Hi There!" from among the onlookers.

Besides his horses, Mr. Erdman is also an ardent horticulturist. Tree shrouded gardens surrounding his residence are visited by many from the time the first tulip or crocus pokes through the yet cold ground until the heavy frost lay the asters low.

### Family Achievements

Mr. Erdman's four sons have distinguished themselves in various lines. Victor, the eldest operates a farm implement factory in Lethbridge as well as manages his farm near Barons.

Ralph graduated from the University of Alberta with a bachelor and master of science degrees and later worked in the soil survey department of the university. More recently he was connected with the Canada Experimental Farm at Lethbridge, but now also operates his own farm near Barons.

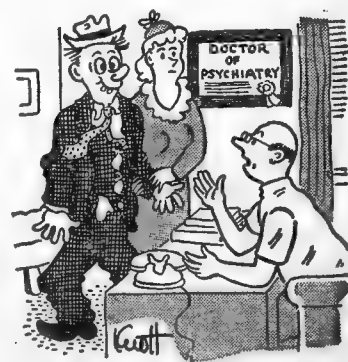
Oscar received his bachelor and master of science degrees at the University of Alberta and his doctorate of geology from Chicago University and is now head geologist for Canadian Gulf Oil Company at Calgary.

Alfred, the youngest was proclaimed durum wheat king for 1955 at the Chicago International Seed Fair and Show and won the reserve crown at the Toronto Royal Winter Agricultural Fair to make him undisputed World Durum King.

Mr. Erdman's daughter, Mrs. Roy R. Johnson with her husband and family farm just north of Barons.

Still hale and hearty at 70, Mr. Erdman continues to work and put in long days on the farm. His day seldom ends before he has listened to the 11 p.m. news. He is public spirited and takes a deep interest in community and governmental affairs. As a result, he sometimes finds that he has made two appointments for the same time, be it church board, choir practice, curling, saddle club, concert, convention or colored films association meeting.

Hollywood has nothing on Gus. In his flower and shrubbery surrounded back yard, he has built a big 40-foot swimming pool, in which his 15 grand children and one great grand child often come to play.



"How many years has he been teaching in the fifth grade?"

**\$7.50** *Extra Profit* **PER ACRE**

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**HERBATE 2,4-D**

CHIPMAN

The Erdmans built a large barn which housed the three families at one end and the cattle and horses at the other.

Occasionally a prairie fire would flare up and sweep across the country. Armed with wet sacks and walking plows, families would have to fight for their lives as well as their few meagre belongings.

### Ups and Downs

They must have had a special guardian, those early moulders of Canada, to take that type of life. As a result it wasn't long before the golden wheat fields shouldered the sky, where it meets the horizon, where once the prairie grass held sway.

Gus' father, Jacob Erdman, who originally came from Estonia, purchased a half section of land at the now unheard of price of \$5 an acre. Gus added to this holding as did the other members of the family. There were bumper crops several years in a row and the south's farmers began to be in the chips. Several years in a row Gus harvested from 20 to 30 carloads of wheat as well as oats and barley.

To uphold the prosperity of the farmers, the C.P.R. arranged an excursion to California in 1917. Farmers and their whole families took advantage of it. Mr. Erdman's snapshot album of those days still holds pictures of him and his family at Pasadena and Los Angeles.

But there were the real hard times too, — crop failures, frost, low prices, dust storms and the grasshopper plagues. Taking it all in stride, most of the early settlers prospered. Now and then some struggling homesteader was helped over a crisis with a load or two of seed wheat or oats or a side of beef or pork or a milk cow.

### Generous Instincts

This trait of pioneering has never left Gus. Even now, some youths who



## LIVESTOCK

Automatic waterers give your livestock a constant supply of fresh water.

In Saskatchewan 26.5% of hogs marketed last year graded A. Hon. I. C. Nollet, minister of agriculture, believes the percentage should rise substantially.

Most livestock producers can get about \$1,000 more income a year by doing a better job of disease and parasite control, and by careful marketing, according to livestock authorities.

John Oldcorn, a farmer in the Brandon area, won the Western Canada flax championship at the Manitoba Winter Fair. His exhibit was Raja flax, a new variety introduced only last year.

Hugh Jameson of Hayfield, Man., got 50c a lb. for his grand champion steer at the Manitoba winter fair at Brandon. It weighed 790 lbs. The market reserve champion, owned by E. and V. Dunn, of Silverton, brought 25c a lb.

A market-size pig on the farm of Hugh Murdock, Highland View, Alberta, disappeared three months ago. It was located in a snowbank early in April by its owner, having lost 75 lbs. in 93 days.

Valerie Erica of Rendezvous 2nd, an Angus heifer, owned by Lasrent Maguet, was named supreme grand champion at the Brandon winter fair in the futurity cattle competition, and was awarded the Manitoba Pool Elevator's trophy. This heifer also won the event last year.

At a sale of 100 animals at Innisfail, Alberta, average prices were: Shorthorn bulls, \$293; yearling Shorthorns, \$147; Shorthorn cows, \$216; Hereford bulls, mature, \$229.50; yearlings \$136; Hereford cows, \$242.50; mature, no yearlings; Galloways, male, \$255; Aberdeen Angus bulls, yearlings, \$248; heifers, \$167.50.

The Saskatchewan grade "A" bacon hog competition will be continued in 1956. Entries must be made on or before July 15. A purebred registered boar will be awarded to the highest scoring entrant in each agricultural district. The local "ag. rep." has entry forms or write to the animal husbandry branch of the Dept. of Agriculture, Regina.

Scientists of the U.S. department of agriculture are working on the development of a vaccine against foot-and-mouth disease in farm animals. A laboratory has been established at Plum Island, New York state, and to date some success has been achieved. It costs the U.S. \$130 million to fight the disease in Mexico in 1947 and subsequent years, to prevent its spread into Texas and other southern states.

Warble fly damage costs Alberta dairy and beef cattle producers around \$3 million a year, says William Lobay, provincial supervisor of pest control. Packers dock carcasses showing warble fly damage by at least \$5. By using derris or rotenone material and applying by pressure spray or, with small herds, by scrubbing the backs with a stiff brush saturated in the poison solution the grubs can be destroyed. More than one treatment may be needed.

## MIRACLE BILL



### GIVES A TIP ON PROFITABLE HOG FEEDING

YES, AND I HOPE THEY TURN OUT BETTER THAN THE LAST LOT.

WELL, WHY DON'T YOU FOLLOW MY ADVICE — AND BUILD THEM UP WITH MIRACLE FEEDS?

MAYBE I WILL.

IT'S A PROVEN FACT THE MIRACLE PLAN WORKS, DICK! SO WHY NOT TRY MIRACLE HOG STARTER AT TWO WEEKS FOR A FAST START... HOG GROWER AT 60 LBS... AND HOG FINISHER AT 110 LBS?

I HEAR YOU'RE DOING BETTER WITH YOUR HOGS THESE DAYS, DICK.

YES, THEY AVERAGED 200 LBS AFTER ONLY 22 WEEKS OF FEEDING AND I GOT A REAL GOOD PRICE—THANKS TO YOU AND MIRACLE FEEDS!

OKAY, BILL—I'LL TRY IT!

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"MIRACLE" HOG FEEDS include

MIRACLE Brood Sow Ration    MIRACLE Hog Starter  
MIRACLE Hog Grower    MIRACLE Hog Finisher  
MIRACLE Hog Supplement

### and here's a tip on TURKEY FEEDING, too!

Turkeys grow fastest during their first six months — after that they eat more and gain slower! So it definitely pays to get your turkeys to market weight by six months. And MIRACLE TURKEY FEEDS are the surest way — and the fastest way to do it! MIRACLE TURKEY STARTER, with the new antibiotics and Vitamin B-12, speeds up the growth of your turkey poults. Then you keep up the good work with bone- and meat-building MIRACLE TURKEY GROWER. And, to fill them out — you put them on MIRACLE TURKEY FINISHER. You'll get the meaty birds that fetch top market prices . . . and in less feeding time, too! So try MIRACLE TURKEY FEEDS — available in economical crumble or pellet form.

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## "MIRACLE" FEED

FOR EVERY NEED





Gordon Knight, photo.

Don Henneberg, of Estevan, Sask., father of three children, hanging out diapers. Note dainty apron.

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FRM 201

## The Chinook Language

By P. W. LUCE

**PHILOLOGISTS** must be appalled at the construction of Chinook, a trade jargon that spread 2,000 miles from Southern California to Alaska, that had its origin in accident, and was composed mostly by illiterates. There was a time when practically every white person on the Pacific Coast could speak fluently in Chinook, and every Indian had a good working knowledge of the dialect. It was the lingua franca of the period.

A hundred years before Esperanto was launched as the universal language that was to bring the world into closer harmony, Chinook began its popularity in a little village on the banks of the Columbia River, in the state of Oregon. The natives used a dialect that the white traders were unable to master, but the Chinook Indians were quick at picking up new words. So a jargon was evolved to facilitate business, and this spread rapidly up and down the coast to the general satisfaction of the users.

There were scores of Indian dialects. Every tribe had its own, in addition to a sort of general language that could be understood by anyone living in a radius of a couple of hundred miles. Nearly every village added something to the new tongue, and bit by bit it grew without any particular regard to the rules of grammar or orthography. When a word was needed it was added to the existing vocabulary, and there it stuck.

In the beginning Chinook got along with 163 words, and these were sufficient to express any idea, however crudely. Professor Pilling, of the Smithsonian Institute, made a learned study of these words in 1890, when he traced the history of Chinook from its origin and tried to indicate to what particular tribe individual expressions belonged. He succeeded reasonably well, though he seems to have drawn somewhat on his imagination on occasions.

### Chinook Dictionary

Father J. M. Le Jeune, of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, of Kamloops, compiled a dictionary in 1923 in which he brought the number of words to the total of 330. These he classified as 45 adjectives, 45 verbs, 25 prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections, and about 200 nouns.

The good father had travelled extensively among the Indians for many years, and was responsible for grammars of the Thompson, Lillooet, Okanagan, Lower Fraser, Squamish, Sechelt, and Slayaman native languages. One of the big lakes of the Kamloops district has been given his name.

Father Le Jeune and other scholars are rather conservative in estimating the number of words in Chinook. Some of the old traders put the total at nearly 1,000, though all these words might not be known as well up north in Alaska as in southern California.

A small dictionary published in Victoria by T. N. Hibben & Company, and now extremely rare, lists 650 words. This booklet wastes no space in foreword or preface, and says nothing about the origin of Chinook. It starts right in with the letter A, the first word being "Ah-ha", which means "Yes". Twenty-seven pages make up the Chinook-English dictionary, and 12 pages are the English.

More than half the words have an Indian origin. A few derive from the Spanish, but the remainder are English or French, the traders with whom the Indians came in contact belonging to those nations.

The word "le" or "la" appears 80 times as the first syllable of a combination that can be easily recognized

by one who is familiar with English or French, as "le-bis-kwie", (biscuit), "la-peep", (tobacco pipe), "la cal-lat", (carrot), "la-tahb", (table), and so on. Most of the "le" or "la" words are of French origin, and probably came overland with voyageurs or priests.

### Phonetic Language

Many of the words are onomatopoeic. Few of the early speakers of Chinook would know what that means, and it probably baffles a few modern readers. An onomatopoeic word is one which sounds like the thing it represents, such as "tick-tick" for a watch.

In Chinook, "moo-moo" means cattle, buffalo, or any horned animal; "tin-tin" means bell or musical instrument, "kah-kah" is a crow, "hee-hee" is laughter, and "teh-teh-teh" to trot, this sound being varied to indicate how fast the horse is travelling.

"Piu-piu" is a highly expressive word. It means either "stink", or "skunk", or when required, it means both.

If the smell is noticeable, but not too bad, it's called "hum-hum". Anything dirty is "paht illahie", which is pure Indian. "Paht" is full, and "il-lahie" is earth or dirt.

One word may have many meanings, though some of these may be related. Thus "ko-pa" stands for the nine expressions to, in, at, with, towards, or, about, concerning, and there. The exact meaning may be conveyed by the stress or intonation, but the brevity of speech is certainly puzzling to any but experts.

In some cases the lengthening of the word gives a clue to the meaning. "Siah-yay" conveys the idea of distance, but the greater distance meant, the longer the "siah-yay", which becomes "siah-yaaaaay". The same extension is given to "delate", which means large, very large, or the extremity of largeness, depending on how many "a's" are added to the last syllable.

A score or so of the Chinook words have become part of the English language on the Pacific Coast, and are in common use, though not yet recognized by philologists. Probably the best known word is "tillicum", which owes its popularity to its use as the rallying-cry for a popular children's column in a daily newspaper.

"Till-i-cum" means people, friend, partner, chum, or relatives. A till-i-kum-ma-ma is a mother, and a till-i-kum-pa-pa is a father.

Some of the adapted words are potlatch (a feast or ceremony), skookum (strong), tum-tum (brave), muck-a-muck (food), cultus (bad, worn-out, worthless), tyee (chief, leader), mowitch (deer, venison) and siwash (Indian).

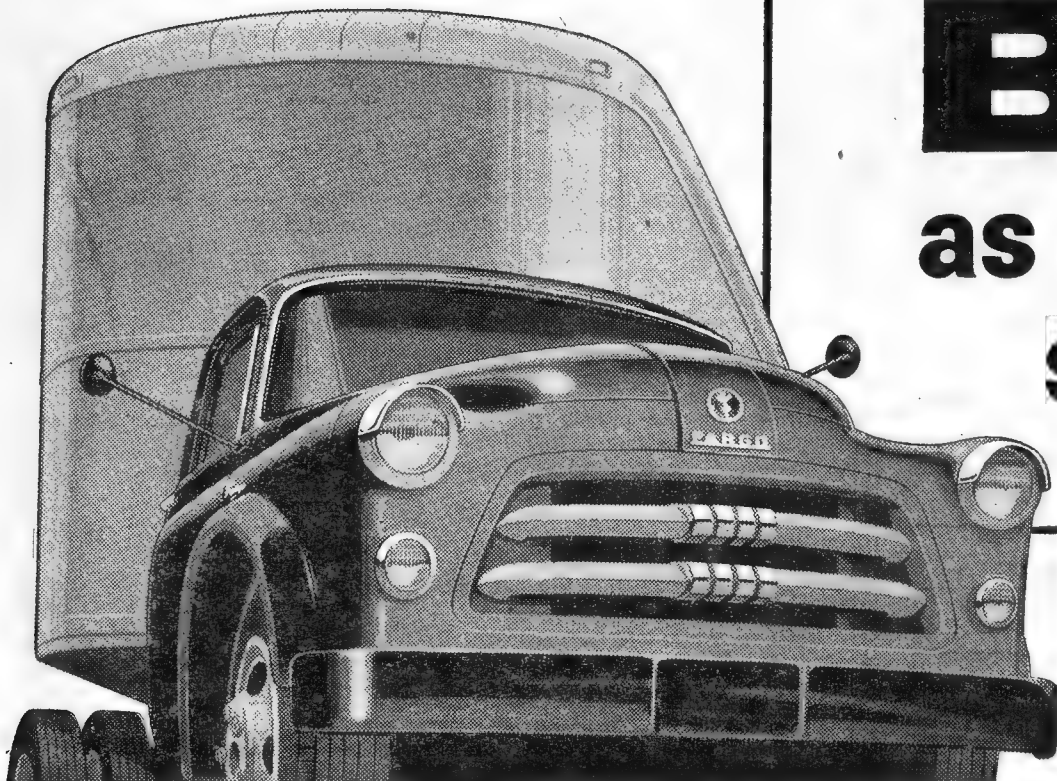
Depending on the intonation, "siwash" might mean a friendly Indian or an Indian of no great account. It might even be an insult in some quarters.

The word "klootchman" is one that should be used with care. A "klootch" is a young woman, and a "klootchman" may be an old woman, or a woman of no great pretensions to respectability. In the very early days there was no objection to the use of "klootchman", but the traders who took Indian women as their partners without bothering to take them first to church, and always referred to them as their "klootchmen" sent the word into disrepute.

Towards the end of the past century a knowledge of Chinook was essential to traders up and down the coast, and to Indians seeking work in the salmon canneries. That need no longer exists. All the Indians now know English as well as their own dialect, and possibly better.



We build 'em  
**BIG**  
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 small



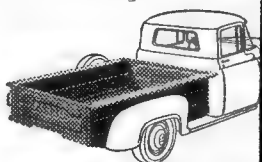
Powerful 175-horsepower V-8 Fargo K8 Tractor and Trailer.

MAY IS SAFETY MONTH—DRIVE SAFELY!

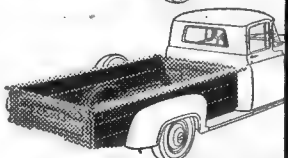
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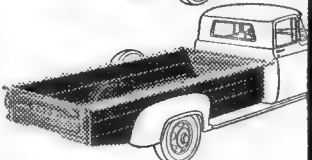
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 wheelbase model  
 has 78"-long, 49"-  
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**½-TON, 116"-  
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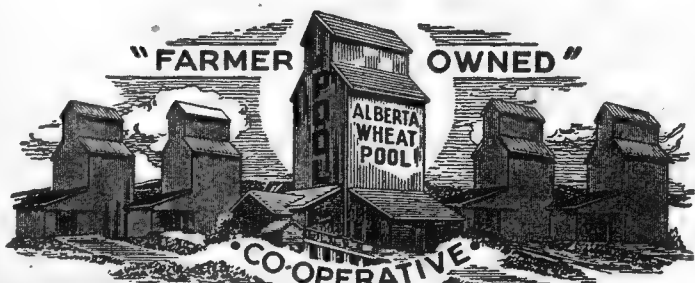
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## Wheat Acreage Down To 1943 Level

Canadian wheat farmers are planning on seeding the smallest acreage to spring wheat since 1943. The total for the whole nation, according to a survey made by the Dominion bureau of statistics, will be 20,208,100 acres, of which 20,095,000 will be in the three prairie provinces — Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—Canada's bread basket.

The 20,208,000 wheat acreage figure is 715,700 acres smaller than last year, and compares with an average seeding of around 25,000,000 acres in the 1950-54 period.

The total all Canadian wheat acreage (spring and winter) for 1956 is placed at 20,848,100, the winter wheat being 640,000 acres grown in Ontario. The maritime provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island sow about 6,500 acres to spring wheat, Quebec 11,000, Ontario 25,900 to spring and 640,000 to winter wheats, and British Columbia 69,000 acres to spring wheat.

Farmers in the prairie provinces are planning on sowing 9,195,000 acres to barley, down 443,000 acres from last year.

Planned oats seedings are 8,402,300, up 614,000 from last year.

Flax seedings are likely to go up to 3,776,000 acres from 1,817,000 last year.

Spring rye acreage is placed at 164,000 compared with 211,300 last year.

Summerfallow will take 22,944,000 acres, down from 23,965,000 in 1955.

The following table gives the prospective acreages for the various grains for 1956 in the west, with figures of actual seedings last year.

Of course variable weather may change farmers' plans, as the bureau points out in its survey.

MANITOBA	1955 Acreage	Intended for 1956
Spring Wheat	1,950,000	2,008,000
Oats for grain	1,485,000	1,797,000
Barley	2,090,000	1,902,000
Rye	83,000	66,900
Mixed grains	51,000	77,000
Flaxseed	531,000	861,000
Potatoes	19,000	22,000
Summerfallow	3,140,000	2,669,000

SASKATCHEWAN	1955 Acreage	Intended for 1956
Spring Wheat	13,148,000	12,957,000
Oats for grain	3,654,000	3,691,000
Barley	3,846,000	3,615,000
Rye	450,000	320,000
Mixed grains	59,800	65,800
Flaxseed	1,180,000	2,360,000
Potatoes	11,600	12,500
Summerfallow	14,284,000	13,734,000

ALBERTA	1955 Acreage	Intended for 1956
Spring Wheat	5,714,000	5,130,000
Oats for grain	2,649,000	2,914,000
Barley	3,702,000	3,678,000
Rye	174,000	119,000
Mixed grains	176,000	287,000
Flaxseed	248,000	555,000
Potatoes	15,900	15,700
Summerfallow	6,541,000	6,541,000

BRITISH COLUMBIA	1955 Acreage	Intended for 1956
Spring Wheat	66,000	69,000
Oats for grain	83,000	90,200
Barley	77,000	76,000
Fall Rye	3,200	3,200
Mixed grains	3,200	3,200
Flaxseed	13,000	19,500
Potatoes	9,400	10,400

## Current Comment On Agriculture

France produced 378 million bushels of wheat last year, but will be lucky to have 250 million bushels this year. Spain will need a lot of wheat, but maybe the U.S. will make a gift there.

\* \* \*

A new international wheat agreement covering the sale of 325 million bushels has been agreed upon, subject to approval of the various governments of the signatory nations. Canada's share is a little over 100 million bushels. The ceiling price is \$2 and the floor \$1.50 basis 1 northern Canadian wheat at Fort William.

\* \* \*

President Eisenhower vetoed the United States congressional farm bill because it provided for support prices at 90% of parity, a new parity formula which would have increased prices, and the addition of feed grains to the major crops now under price support — wheat, rice, cotton, corn and peanuts. The president insists on flexible support prices, along with a soil bank plan. He now proposes a \$500 million payment in advance soil bank scheme to go along with a revised congressional act.

\* \* \*

The anticipated heavy run of cattle has not developed to such a stage as to upset the market in Western Canada. For the first three months of the year cattle deliveries totalled 274,547 in the four western provinces as against 262,920 in the same period last year. The market has held up well. The feed situation, serious during the winter months, has been relieved by the coming of spring.

In the first three months of the year cattle deliveries in B.C. totalled 10,758; in Alberta, 153,749; in Saskatchewan, 68,837, and in Manitoba, 41,203.

\* \* \*

The federal-provincial pure-bred ram purchase policy, under which Saskatchewan flock owners receive financial assistance to buy up to two rams in one year, will be in effect in 1956. Agriculture Minister I. C. Nolle said Breeders may purchase Suffolk, Hampshire, Shropshire, Southdown,

Oxford, Cheviot and Rambouillet rams for from \$35 to \$40 each, depending on the age of the animal. No orders are excepted for Rambouillet and only those graded Breeder or Commercial by the Canada Department of Agriculture will be purchased.

\* \* \*

The Dominion bureau of statistics has been delving into the family lives of porcines breed and now estimates that between December 1 and May 31 this year 639,000 sows will farrow. That number is 7,600 fewer than the December 1 estimate, but 12,000 more than for the same period last year.

The current estimate is that 363,000 sows will farrow in Eastern Canada in the period mentioned and 276,000 in Western Canada — Manitoba, 37,500; Saskatchewan, 78,000; Alberta, 155,000, and B.C., 5,300.

\* \* \*

Towards the end of April the price of hogs in Chicago rose to \$15.25 per cwt. live weight, up \$3 from March low. Beef cattle rose to \$20.90.

\* \* \*

Estimated production of eggs in Canada during the first two months of the year was 71.4 million dozen, compared with 72.1 million for the same period a year ago. By provinces in million dozens, production was: Manitoba, 6.966; Saskatchewan, 6.875; Alberta, 9076, and British Columbia, 5,309.

\* \* \*

At the Calgary horse sale last month, 425 animals were disposed of for an average of \$110.90 each. The average for 92 heavy horses was \$121. The top price of \$510 was obtained by M. Wakefield, of Coronation, for a team of three-year-olds. J. Frew, of Lethbridge, got \$225 for a black gelding. J. Baerg, of Acme, got \$400 from Howard Kelley for a fine saddle horse. The average for good light horses was \$122.

The Calgary horse sale was somewhat disrupted when an old gentleman bid in 19 horses for \$2,400, it being discovered later that he was an inmate of an old folks' home and penniless. The horses had to be sold over again and brought less money.



# THE FIRST

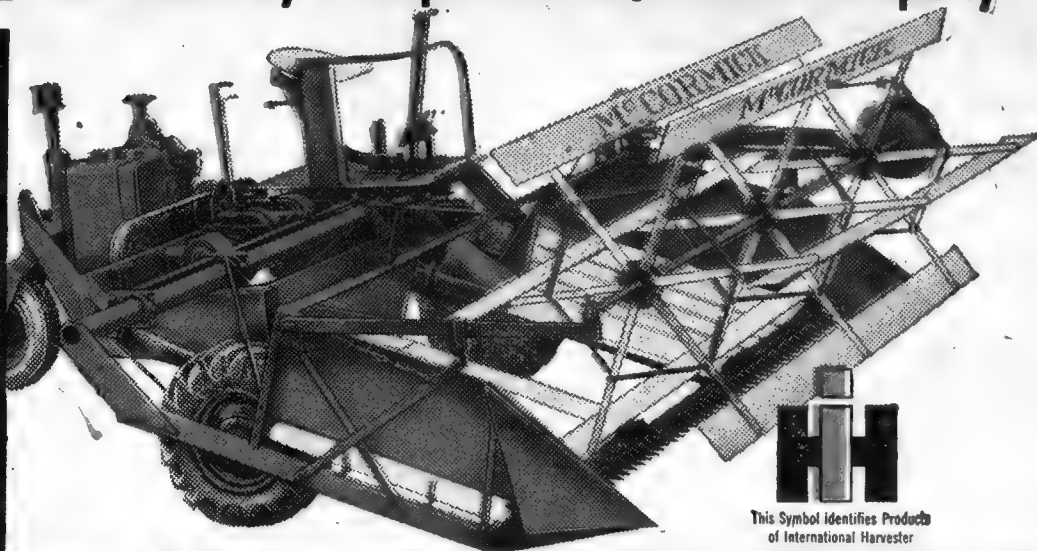
Self-propelled swather designed, developed and built by a major line implement company

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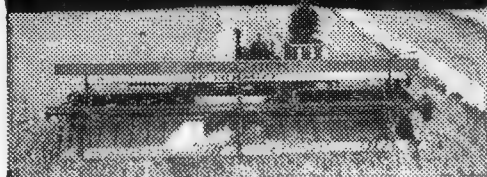
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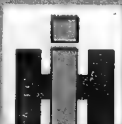
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Finest of Autumn colored Trees.  
2 to 3 ft. Trees, Hardy, Easy to Grow.  
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**\$189.50**

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# BRIER

CANADA'S  
STANDARD PIPE TOBACCO

## The Golden Age Of The Open Range

By The Editor

Reminiscent of the golden era of the open range in the prairies of Western Canada is a Northwest Brand Book, dated 1889, found in Turner Valley, south of Calgary, by David St. Amand, an employee of Royalite Oil Co. The book was printed by the Henderson Directory Co., of Winnipeg, and is profusely illustrated with cattle and horse brands.

Sixty seven years ago the western plains in Alberta and Saskatchewan were virtually unbroken stretches of grasslands, which had been probably for centuries, the summer pasture of vast buffalo herds. But the buffalo had disappeared in the '70s and the Canadian Pacific Railway had reached Calgary in 1885 and the horse and cattle ranchers had located grazing areas in favored localities.

These independent, tough-minded ranchers with their leathery, hard-riding cowboys, were the fore-runners

bought one of your stock saddles and, having had it in almost constant use, I feel warranted in saying it is the best saddle I ever used. It is made for the comfort of both man and horse, and I have no hesitation in endorsing your stock saddles to the people of Manitoba and the Northwest. The "Cow Girl" side-saddle I bought of you is the most serviceable lady's saddle I have ever seen; it is both safe and strong."

Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Burnett, of the N.W.M.P. at Calgary, also strongly recommended Hutchings saddles and said that he would like to see them adopted throughout the force.

### C.P.R. Stock Trains

In another advertisement the Canadian Pacific Railway stated it was prepared to handle livestock in train loads or less to the East "with speed, safety and at exceptionally low rates. We handle stock trains with great

30 HENDERSON'S  
**Critchley Bros.**  
Harry Critchley. | Oswald A. Critchley.  
Range, North of Bow River.  
Address, P. O. Box 34, Calgary, Alta.

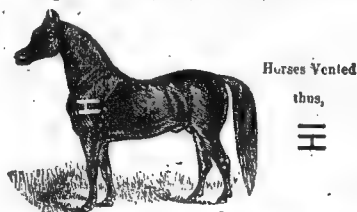


Horses, Vent, **VO** on left hip.  
Other brands on Horses, **2** on left hip.

**Cypress Cattle Co., Ltd.**  
Range, Woodpecker Crossing, Belly River.  
Address, A. M. Nanton, Manager, Winnipeg;  
A. J. McLean, Supt., Lethbridge.  
Horses, **CY** on right thigh.  
Vent, **CY** inverted under brand.  
Cattle, **CY** on left side.  
Vent, **CY** inverted under brand.  
Marks on increase, swallowtail left ear.  
Also own horses, **OS** or **OK** on left shoulder.  
Also own Cattle, **CY** on right hip.

**Dolphin Cyr.**  
Address, Pincher Creek, Alta.  
Horses, **DIC** on left shoulder.  
Cattle, **DIC** on left hip.

31 NORTHWEST BRAND BOOK.  
**Cross Bros.**  
Alfred Ernest & William Heber Cross.  
Range and Address, Mosquito Creek, Alta.



Horses Vented, thus, **H**  
Cattle Vented on left shoulder, thus, **LD**

Earmarks, sharp toe left, and crop and underhalf crop right.  
Also own horses, **LD** on left thigh, bar through brand.  
Also own Cattle, **JN** on right hip and ribs.  
or **X** on left hip.

**Connelly Bros.**  
Albert G. Connelly. | James T. Connelly.  
Range and Address, Pincher Creek, Alta.  
Horses, **CC** on left shoulder

Page from 1889 Western Brand Book.

of western settlement, "the first low wash of waves where soon, would sweep a human sea." They endured the vicissitudes of the weather and the hardships of a primitive country and led the way for the homesteaders, the business and the financial men.

Mr. St. Amand kindly loaned the Brand Book to the writer and the names of most of the ranchers of that early era will be given in this and succeeding articles. Few, if any of those oldtime ranchers still remain, but sons and daughters still people the provinces. In the interests of history, the writer believes these annals are worth record.

### Stock Growers' Officers

The officers of the Alberta Stock-growers Association for 1889 are listed in the book as follows: President, W. Huckvale; vice presidents D. R. Browning and Alex. McLennan; delegates from High River, A. E. Cross and Herbert Samson; from Willow Creek, Howell Harris, Walter Huckvale, Jas. Patterson, D. R. Browning, A. B. McDonald and W. J. Hyde; from Pincher Creek, F. W. Godsal, L. Brooke, J. Bell, W. F. Cochrane, R. Duthie, Alex. McLennan and A. W. Fish.

Among the advertisements is one of E. P. Hutchings Great Northwest Saddlery House, 437 Main St. Winnipeg, which includes a testimonial from John McDougall, pioneer missionary, of Morley, Alberta, as follows: "It is nearly three years since I

care, looking to the welfare of the animals while in transit. Provender will be provided by the Company at cost price. Our past record shows that we can deliver cattle to the Eastern markets and Seaboard in first-class condition. Our equipment is first-class in every respect. We have commodious yards for resting and feeding at convenient intervals along the way, with water laid on. Robt. Kerr, general freight agent, Winnipeg. Geo. Olds, general traffic manager, Montreal."

Shirley & Newham, Calgary, advertised the "Calgary Tent Factory", offering for sale tents, tarpaulins, awnings, carpets, mattresses, and pillows. Apparently the firm also operated auction and commission rooms, "everything sold."

A firm in San Francisco advertised "genuine Visalia stock saddles" and a Minneapolis company solicited shipments of hides, sheep pelts, furs, wool and tallow. It seems they also dealt in ginseng and seneca root. The firm's name was James McMillan & Co.

### List of Brand Owners

Among the ranchers whose brands were listed were:

Wm. Bruce, Calgary, Robert W. Cowan, Cochrane; Charles Knox, High River; C. P. Ohlson, Maple Creek; Alfred Welsh, Pine Creek; Aitken & Garrow, Fort McLeod; George and H. P. Alexander, Mosquito Creek; Bert-ram Alfred; Morley; William J. An-

draws, Pine Creek; S. Armstrong, Fort Macleod; Geo. Abram, Willow Creek; Wm. Adams, High River; A. Adsit, Irvine; David E. Akers, Lethbridge; Albert & Cyr, Pincher Creek; Wm. Aldridge, Lees Creek, Lethbridge; I. G. Baker & Co., Fort Macleod; Stephen W. Cleveland, manager; Douglas Alison, Fort Macleod; Simeon Allen, Lees Creek; Thomas Andrews, Davisburg; John Archibald, Lees Creek; Gilbert Ashe, Lethbridge; F. W. Atkinson, Pincher Creek; Edmund Austin, Okotoks.

Watson and John Bain, Okotoks; Baker & Prongua, Battleford; W. T. Baker, Maple Creek; T. Banbury, Calgary; James Bannerman, Calgary; Jas. Barry, High River; Louis Beaupre, Ghost River; William Barnes, Lethbridge; Thomas Bassett, Medicine Hat; John Bastein, Pincher Creek; Nelson Beebe, Midnapore; Albert Bannister, V.S., Davisburg; James Barwis, Calgary; Tom Beeham, Calgary; Donald Bell, Pincher Creek; James Bell, Fort Macleod; Ralph Bell & Robt. Riddle, Calgary; Mrs. Mary Bernard, Calgary; W. S. Bethune, Maple Creek; John B. Birch, Fort Macleod; Black Bros., Fort Macleod; D. A. Bain, Pincher Creek; A. & N. Blache, Calgary; Blood Indian tribe, W. B. Pocklington, agent; Boag & Edmiston, Clover Bar; Bone, Wright & Turner, Pine Creek; Bowright & Parson, Maple Creek; T. B. Boyce, Dunmore; Alex. Barbeau, Pincher Creek; Barker & Donovan, Fort Macleod; Remi Beauvais, Pincher Creek; Francis Bedingfield, High River; Robt. A. Begg, Dunbow; W. B. Irving, Cockrane; R. Boyle, Fort Macleod; J. H. G. Bray, Pincher Creek; Bredin Forbes, Morley; Arch Bremner, Pine Creek; James C. Brown, Red Deer; James Bremner, Clover Bar; James Brewster, Red Deer; Rev. W. Bridgman, Fort Macleod; Arthur Broderick, High River; Samuel Brouard, Fort Macleod; John Brown, Pincher Creek; J. H. Brown, High River; L. C. Brown, Cypress Hills; Bruce Harvey, Trout Creek; Wm. Bruce, Calgary; J. B. Bruneau, Pincher Creek; Bow River Ranch Co., G. E. Goddard, resident director; J. H. Morrison, manager; Dan Bryant, High River; James Byron, High River; T. D. Bunce, Okotoks; Sam Burd, Lethbridge.

C. C. Calkins, Medicine Hat; Duncan Cameron, Calgary; Henry Cameron, Pincher Creek; Kenneth Cameron Okotoks; J. M. Campbell, Prince Albert; Canada Vyse & Bro., Medicine Hat; Charles Carey, Canmore; W. Carter, Maple Creek; W. D. Cavan, Dunmore; Carruthers Bros., Lethbridge; Carroll & Reid, Fort Macleod; J. H. Cavanah, Lethbridge; E. C. Chamberlain, Pincher Creek; J. Clark, Crowfoot Crossing; D. L. Clink, Battleford; Brealey Bros., Calgary; Boyd & McDonald, Okotoks; Max Brouette, Pincher Creek; Thomas Brown, Lethbridge; Fred Burton, Fort Macleod; Chas. O. Card & Sterling Williams, Lethbridge; R. J. Christie, Fort Macleod; D. J. Cochrane, Fort Macleod; F. W. Craig, New Oxley; Cochrane Ranch, Wm. F. Cochrane, manager, Fort Macleod.

Mathew Cook, Gleichen; W. G. Conrad, Lethbridge; Henry Coppock, Calgary; R. & J. Copithorne, Jumping Pound; Robt. Cowan, Cochrane; C. M. Daunais, Battleford; Thomas Davis, Prince Albert; Geo. Davidson, Davisburg; Joshua Davis, Lethbridge; A. Dawson, Trout Creek; Dempsey & Miller, Medicine Hat; Cecile Denny, Fort Macleod; Joe Devin, Pincher Creek; R. Dickson, High River; Anthony Dixon, Fort Macleod; Arthur G. Wooley Dod, Calgary; Dod and Donnelly, Lethbridge; John Dougherty, Fort Macleod; Tom Douglas, Pine Creek; P. Doyle, Maple Creek; Sam Dowser, Lethbridge; W. E. Dryland,



Okotoks; John Duff, Lethbridge; J. H. Conrad & Co., Maple Creek; Scott Wellman mgr.; Cox & Fallis, Porcupine Hills; Critchley Cross., Calgary; Cypress Cattle Co., A. M. Nanton, mgr., A. J. McLean, supt. Lethbridge; D. Cyr, Pincher Creek; James Dunbar, Fort Macleod; R. Duthie, Pincher Creek.

Edmund Elton, Pincher Creek; George Emmerson, Pekisko; Eustace & Hodgson, Pine Creek; E. Faithorn, Pincher Creek; H. H. Fanquier, Maple Creek; Robt. Findlay, High River; Finlayson & McDougall, Battleford; Samuel DeRinzy, Fort Macleod; Dixon Bros, Cypress Hills; John Furman, Fort Macleod; Geo. L. Farrell, Lethbridge; Joseph Fisher, Sheep Creek; F. M. Freeze, Calgary.

M. Gallagher, Fort Macleod; Charles Geddes, Pincher Creek; Garnett Bros., Pincher Creek; A. B. Few, Pincher Creek; F. W. Godsall, Pincher Creek; C. B. Gooch, Pincher Creek; James Goss, Elbow River; Wm. Graham, Morley; J. H. Glass, Fort Macleod; David J. Grier, Fort Macleod.

Sam Hambly, Cochrane; C. W. Harkness, High River; D. Hamilton, Calgary; A. Hebert, Pincher Creek; Wm. Grier, Millward; Wm. Henderson, Lethbridge; Curran Grier, Fort Macleod; John Hamilton, Calgary; E. Hasen, Lethbridge; Wm. Henry, High River; John Herron, Pincher Creek; Higginbotham Bros., Lethbridge; Sam Howe, Okotoks; S. T. Hooper, Fort Kipp.

W. O. Ingram, Pine Creek; Ings Bros., High River; Wm. Hill, Lethbridge; Walter Huckvale, Fort Kipp; Hull Bros., Mosquito Creek; Geo. Ives, Pincher Creek; Fred Janes, Dunbow; Mrs. W. S. Jones, Maple Creek; M. Holway, Lethbridge; Jenkins Bros., Cochrane; R. J. Kerr, Pincher Creek; W. D. Kerfoot, Cochrane.

J. F. Lawrence, Fish Creek; P. LaChance, Fort Macleod; T. B. Lafferty, Calgary; George Lane, High River; Mose LeGrandeur, Pincher Creek; John Lawrence, Maple Creek; Joe Luccayk, Calgary; Henry LeBuff, Fort Macleod; W. F. Lee, Pincher Creek; Long & Urch, Fort Kipp; Lele Loring, Porcupine Hills; W. F. Cochrane, Mosquito Creek; W. A. Loughheed, Calgary; Geo. Levasseur, Pincher Creek; Sam Lloyd, Langdon; Tom Lynch, High River; Lucas & Eastman, Calgary.

Joseph Macfarland, Fort Macleod; Minesinger & Miles, High River; Isaac May, Pincher Creek; Robt. McCutcheon, Medicine Hat.

E. H. & H. F. Maunsell, Fort Macleod; Martin Macleod, Pincher Creek; Marsh & Greeley, Maple Creek; Jos. Monty, Fort Macleod; James and Robt. Mitchell, Medicine Hat; A. M. Morden, Pincher Creek; John Munroe, Fort Macleod; Geo. Murdoch, Calgary; Peter McArthur, Fish Creek; Alex. McBride, Fort Macleod; Jos. Mungen, Pincher Creek; John M. Murphy, Pincher Creek; James Murray, Fort Macleod; Wells & Brown, Cochrane; McAbee Bros., Pine Creek; John McDougall, Morley; Peter McLaren, Pincher Creek; David McDougall, Morley; J. I. McHugh, Calgary; M. McInnis, Fish Creek; Donald McLeod, Edmonton; John McMillan, Okotoks; D. B. McNeill, Gleichen.

Geo. Ness, Pincher Creek; J. O'Dell, Medicine Hat; C. P. Ohlsen, Maple Creek; Oxarat & Co., Maple Creek; M. J. Paisley, Fort Macleod; W. F. Parker, Fort Macleod; Edward Mackenzie, Lethbridge; W. R. Newbolt, Calgary; James S. Norris, Fort Macleod; New Oxley ranch, H. S. Pinhome, mgr., Harry White, foreman, F. C. Niven, Lethbridge.

Wm. Stafford, Lethbridge; Northwest Cattle Co., S. F. Stimpson, mgr., High River; John Norrish, Mosquito Creek; Patrick & Walsh, Calgary; W. H. Patrick, Gleichen; Jas. Perry, Leth-

## P. F. R. A. Assistance

THE province of Alberta did not enter into the federal government scheme for community pastures because it involved transfer of title of the lands. Saskatchewan and Manitoba did enter the plan, as related in a recent article in this publication by Grant MacEwan.

L. B. Thomson, director of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation act, states, however, that the P.F.R.A. does considerable work in Special Areas in Alberta, mostly in water development. Says Mr. Thomson:

"No matter in what province a grazing association is located, and there are many in Saskatchewan and Manitoba under provincial jurisdiction, we give them the same assistance which, in some cases, is quite substantial.

"Any community pasture, or grazing association, that applies to us for assistance, through the Alberta government, is fully considered and we are prepared to undertake such water storage projects for stock watering, provided they are engineeringly feasible and the Province 'recommends them.'"

## Where Will Pedestrians Hide?

THERE will be 7,400,000 cars and 1,900,000 trucks on Canada's highways in 1980, according to a submission by Rhys M. Sales, president of the Ford Motor Co. of Canada to the royal commission on Canada's economic prospects. That estimated number of cars in Canada in 1955 was 2,870,000 cars and 885,000 trucks, a total of 3,755,000.

Annual sales of motor vehicles up to 1960 may vary from 450,000 to 500,000, but from 1960 onward the prospects are for a mounting increase in sales, according to the brief.

Mr. Sales said that the nation's system of roads and highways is even now years behind the times. There are 127,000 miles of surfaced highways in Canada, equal to one mile per 11.8 vehicles, but only 31,000 miles have paved or bituminous top and the remaining mileage consists of gravelled roads, some of which is of indifferent quality.

The evolution of the motor car will be more rapid in the future than in the past, said Mr. Sales because of the greater programs of research and experimentation and competition among manufacturers.

Wool production in Canada in 1955 totalled 8,041,000 lbs., of which 2,883,000 lbs. was exported. In the same year Canada imported 53,954,000 lbs. of wool, an increase of 30% over imports in the previous year. Domestic disappearance of wool during the year was 59,112,000 lbs. In the previous year wool disappearance totalled 46,788,000 lbs.

bridge; Wm. Payne, Fort Macleod; James Pierce, Lethbridge; Wm. Pollock, High River; W. Pollock, Maple Creek; Hunter Powell, High River; Fred Pace, Fort Macleod; Robt. Patterson, Fort Macleod; T. Percell, Lethbridge; Peter Prevost, Pincher Creek; Quorn Ranch, C. W. Martin, president, J. J. Barter, mgr., Calgary; John Reid, Fort Kipp; Harry Raikes, New Oxley; B. C. Rankin, High River; John Rathwell, Fort Macleod; Dan Riley, Mosquito Creek; C. I. Richards, Maple Creek; Thos. Rolls, Okotoks; James Ross, Lethbridge; Archie Rouleau, Fort Macleod; Henry Raglin, Lethbridge; A. M. Rawlinson, Calgary; Ricardo & Co., Calgary; W. F. Rivers, Calgary; Jerry Potts, Fort Macleod; Peter Prevost, Pincher Creek; Wm. Quail, New Oxley.

## International Harvester's New Building

C. C. Brannan, manager, General sales department, International Harvester Company of Canada Limited, announces that the contract for the construction of the company's new \$700,000.00 Edmonton farm equipment district office building has been let and work will begin about May 15.

"We are expanding our farm equipment district office facilities in this area," said Mr. Brannan, "to make available to the agricultural industry, to our customers and to our dealers in the Edmonton territory the most complete, modern and efficient sales and distribution center in all of Canada. Our new one-floor plan district office building including paved and landscaped areas will be built on company property covering 5½ acres located in 120th St. at 109A Ave. just south of our motor truck branch.

The new building, 645 feet in length will have a total floor area of 83,017 sq. ft., or approximately two acres. Other functional areas include, warehouse 39,100 sq. ft., parts department

23,150 sq. ft., offices 8,076 sq. ft., and showroom 2,915 sq. ft. Convenient and spacious loading platforms are located at the rear of the building and are serviced by C.N.R. On the side of the building facing 109A Avenue loading platforms will be constructed to accommodate 15 trucks at one time. Adequate off-street parking facilities for customers and dealers will be provided.

"According to plans," said Mr. Brannan, "we expect to be in our new Edmonton building some time in December, 1956."

Sugar beet planting in the Lethbridge district is estimated at 38,000 acres. There are 1,600 growers. They will get from the sugar company 63% of the returns from all sugar sold at \$7 per cwt. or better, the balance going to the company. The current price of sugar is a little over \$8 per cwt. L. R. Jensen, of Magrath, is president of the Alberta Sugar Beet Growers' Association.

# MORE BASKETS for your EGGS...



Diversified farming is good business . . . you're never left at the mercy of a single market. And Elephant Brand fertilizers can bring you greater profit no matter what you produce!

Wheat, barley, oats, flax, sugar beets, potatoes . . . whatever your crop, Elephant Brand high analysis fertilizers applied in recommended quantities will help it grow healthier, more abundantly by supplying the plant food it needs. And you can actually fatten livestock with fertilizer . . . indirectly, of course. Elephant Brand increases the number of head you can carry on your pasture land by promoting heavier growth.

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Ammonium Phosphate-Sulphate 16-20-0  
Ammonium Nitrate Phosphate 27-14-0  
Ammonium Sulphate 21-0-0  
Nitraprills (Ammonium Nitrate) 33.5-0-0  
Complete Fertilizer 10-32-10



# ELEPHANT BRAND FERTILIZERS

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GET MORE FROM YOUR LAND WITH ELEPHANT BRAND

## Life On The Duke Of Sutherland's Farm

By JANE HAVENS

IN 1911 the Duke of Sutherland, whose ancestral estate is Dunrobin castle, near Golspie, Scotland, bought 9,000 acres of land near Brooks, Alberta. Looking for settlers for his property the Duke sent a man to Scotland in 1913 and 30 families decided to take a chance in a new country. Among them were the Garrows, Emslies, Pattons, Raesides, Phillips, Maxteds, Keys, Crombies, Jimmie Small and others. Mabel Crombie, who later became Mrs. Small, describes her feelings as the train moved across Canada. As they stopped at each town she kept hoping this was not their destination — not interesting enough. Mabel already regretted having left her friends in the old country. As they kept on and on the towns grew smaller and farther apart and her heart sank. With amazement she saw her parents preparing to leave the train at Brooks. To her it appeared to be the end of the world.

The land was divided into small farms which were sold to the settlers. The houses were already built. Then there were the north and south farms, with the bungalow between them. This was occupied by the superintendent, R. B. Sangster, his wife and six children, with their governess.

The old Duke died in 1913 and the young Duke carried on the enterprises his father had started. He owned gold and diamond mines in South Africa, a farm at Westlock, and land at Windermere, where he intended to build a castle. At Prince George he owned 3,000 acres and more land at Innisfail. He also had an estate on Vancouver Island. His father was a shareholder in the C.P.R. and if he had lived there it would have been a spur to the farm.

The pigs were all black Berkshires, 5,000 of them. There were 4,000 cattle, mixed Shorthorns and Herefords. Jimmie Small kept a record of the livestock and kept the machinery

in repair. He was particularly proud of the horses and claims there were no finer ones in Canada. Sometimes there would be 20 teams working on the land at one time, mostly Clydes, whose sires were imported from Scotland. The land was all cropped and the threshing was done with a big steam engine. There were 1,200 acres of hay. The cattle were on range which at that time was free. Jimmie recalls the first time they dipped, in 1917. They trailed the cattle to Nigger John coulee eight or nine miles northwest of Millicent to the Rod McLeay outfit, the Anchor P where Scotty Porteous was cook. In 1918 they installed their own vat and many farmers in the district brought their cattle to the Duke's to have them dipped.

### Dances in Schoolhouse

The settlers had their own schoolhouse and in the early days they held dances with an orchestra of two violins in order to raise money for a piano. After that they had a four-piece orchestra with Miss Kittle, the Sangster governess, pianist, and Jimmie Small, Bill Duncan and Jim Pirie violinists. Folks enjoyed the old Scottish dances and used to come from across both rivers. Box socials were also held and the boys loved nothing better than to bid up and make a fellow pay ten dollars or more for his girl's gaily decorated box. Sometimes, after paying a big price, a chap found to his dismay that he had the wrong girl's box.

The bungalow was kept in readiness for the Duke. While he and the Duchess visited the farm, Mr. Sangster and his family stayed at the hotel in Brooks.

Jimmie Small recalls many amusing incidents that took place while he lived at the farm. About 1920 he and Gordon Emslie were taking part in a round-up with the Circle, the Anchor P and the Bar U. The boys called Jimmie "Little Duke" and Gordon

"Big Duke". Irish Bill McKerragher was on Sand Creek, east of Patricia. Pete Smith and Jimmie had almost finished their three-hour shift, riding herd, when Pete's horse stumbled and spooked the cattle. Said Jimmie, "One minute they were lying there peaceful-like and the next minute they were up and away like mad creatures. There was nothing to do but follow them so we pounded along in a cloud of dust. It was pitch dark. They headed south which was a lucky break for those in camp as we could not stop them and some of the boys would have been killed. We turned our string of horses into Alvin Eccles field for the night and rode on. We got the leaders at Tilley, about 14 miles away and headed them off. Carney and Emslie were the next two to ride night-herd and they got quite a surprise when they rode out and found the cattle gone.

### Straw Cakes for Breakfast

"During the winter of 1919 the snow was unusually deep. When we were setting up camp we had to scrape away the snow for the tents. Then we carried straw and spread it on the ground for the bed-rolls. Jack Thomas was the cook. Said Jim Alexander, I'll bet Jack has straw in the hotcakes for breakfast. Jack overheard him and when he flipped Jim's notcakes on his plate next morning Jim found them hard to eat. They were full of straw. A fellow the boys called Johnny-Come-Lately was helping me ride herd on 2,000 head of cattle. The snow had been tramped so hard it was like a glare of ice. I caught sight of the other horse standing riderless and found Johnny lying on the ground with a broken leg."

"One day Pete Smith and I were riding to Kininvie. I was riding a big colt that was rather mean. All at once Pete spurred his horse and rode ahead. That scared the colt and next thing I knew I was lying on the ground. Pete rode back and asked if I were hurt. I told him my thumb was dislocated. He got off his horse and sat down beside me. Put your

feet against me and give me your thumb, he ordered. He set it then and there.

"One morning Gordon Emslie was helping me lift a young calf onto my horse to take it home. Coming up behind Gordon, the cow hooked her horn into his chap belt, lifted him up and set him down hard on the ground. I stood there laughing and Gordon thought I had done it. Just then the cow took after me and chased me across the prairie. Chaps are hard to run in and I kept falling, but I kept ahead of her. Gordon had the last laugh that time.

"One day my horse went lame when I was leaving the Circle ranch so I turned back. When George Crooks, Circle foreman, saw me he said, 'I'll cool that guy.' He got another horse for me and sent me out night-herding."

"About 1918 sheepmen arrived from Utah with thousands of sheep and trouble started. When sheep were found in the cattlemen's territory the cowboys drove them back. A herder was found shot near Kininvie, but the authorities never found out who did it. One night a sheep camp was burned!"

In 1930 the Duke of Sutherland decided to sell his Brooks holdings back to the C.P.R. Thus another chapter in the history of the west came to an end.

### WAGON WHEELS A SQUEAKING

I was working six a hauling wheat in the good old days of yore.

I used to take about two-ten, sometimes a little more.

In the good old days I used a scoop to shovel on my load.

Then hauled it off to market on rough and icy road.

I was hooking up one morning, it was thirty five below.

I was hauling wheat to Vulcan, and had twenty miles to go.

I'd piled on extra clothing, though I knew it wasn't sound.

'Cause it made me kinder awkward for my climbing up and down.

Did you ever hear a wagon squeak when rolling in the snow?

Your hands were cold, your lines all frost and 'twas thirty-five below.

Well! if you have, you know how I felt when I started out that day.

There was some snow, but not enough so I could use a sleigh.

I had one horse that wasn't good, a swing horse I called Spot.

And he wouldn't pull his harness till I warmed him up a lot.

But I had a pair of wheelers that would pull in cold or rain.

And I think they'd pull Old Satan if I hand him on a chain.

I'd just defrosted all my bits, but my wheels were frozen down.

So I had to use a crow-bar to get them loose all round.

I crawled upon the wagon, brushed the frost from off the seat.

Gathered up the ribbons, kicked the break off my feet.

When my horses settled down a bit, then I'd get off and walk;

Otherwise I'd get so cold that I could hardly talk.

My load was on a hillside 'cause I told you 'bout Old Spot.

He wouldn't pull a broody hen till I had him on the trot.

I was winding down the canyon, every thing was going fine;

But my hands were cold as blazes, and By gosh! I dropped a line.

I crawled down on the riggin, but I tell you 'twasn't fun.

By the time I got the ribbon every thing was on the run

Right then we hit a snow bank, me a straddle of the tongue.

Then I thought I saw St. Peter; He just beckoned me to come.

Old Spot fell, but kept on slidin', then somehow gained his feet.

I don't know how he did it, but Brother! it was neat.

Well! I rolled her into Vulcan, drove right in and dumped my wheat.

Put my horses up at Chris's, then went up town to eat.

Now! when I go to Heaven or, whatever place I go.

I hope they don't have wagon wheels "A SQUEAKING IN THE SNOW."

By L. A. Douglass.

Dedicated to my brother Harry

The number of hogs in the one state of Iowa on January 1, 1956, totalled 11,602,000, or almost twice as much as the total number of hogs in all of Canada — 5,981,000 on December last.

True happiness  
springs from  
Moderation

— GOETHE  
(1749 - 1832)

The House of Seagram



Men who think of tomorrow practice moderation today



## Bigger Beef Profits From Charollais Stock

By MAURICE MOYAL, Ph.D.

If you wish to raise heavier cattle, with less time, feed and care, why not give the French Charollais stock a try? By introducing more vigor and new blood into your herd, a Charollais sire will get you a new crop of calves showing vast improvements over their dams.

The Charollais was brought to Mexico after World War No 1, whence it got admittance into the U.S. Soon it established itself on Texas ranches, pushing northwards. Its progress has been hampered by the foot-and-mouth embargo on foreign cattle. But France is negotiating with the U.S. to set up an isolation-quarantine on some island off the Atlantic seaboard.

Direct imports from France will cut the high prices of Charollais stock in American auction-rings: \$6,500 for a champion bull. Morris Cohon, a cattleman from Portland Pa., finds such sires well worth it.

"I have raised Hereford and Angus cattle," declared Cohon to "The Farm Quarterly," and with me, Charollais and Charbray — a cross between Charollais and India's Brahman — have been finishing off four months earlier than any other beef animals. A Charollais bull attains 960 pounds at ten months, a heifer 900 pounds at 16 months, 1,560 and 1,250 pounds."

Stockman H. C. Wear has tested both breeds on his H-D Ranch, at Brandon, Colo. and found them the fastest-money-spinners of all stocks. Mammoth stocks — perhaps the biggest cattle in the world — they attain great weights at an early age. When mated with any breed, they beget calves maturing far quicker to heavier weights.

### Thrive in Cold Weather

The climate of Colorado and Pennsylvania bears comparison to that of the prairie provinces. Both breeds thrive here in below zero temperatures, needing only an open shed. The Charollais develops then an artful livery. An outdoor animal, it withstands quick and brutal temperature changes, is drought-resistant and immune from disease.

Why? For many generations, it had to fend for itself in its native Charollais province, in middle France, never coming under a roof, enduring hard work on the soil, severe winters and their penury. Although it has not now-days to endure such harsh conditions, it has still retained an atavistic toughness.

"Since 1887, the French Charollais Association has been carrying out careful selection and mating, with happy results as to type, size, quality and breeding," stresses General Secretary George Dagonneau of the Association. "our Herd-Book strictly authenticates breeding leaders."

Sleek and handsome Charollais has a distinctive small head, white horns, a muscular horizontal top-line and parallel underline. The cheeks are heavy and the muzzle broad. The neck is short, with ditto dewlap. The chest is deep. The hips are wide, as are the loins and rump. The buttock is large and well-fleshed down to the hock.

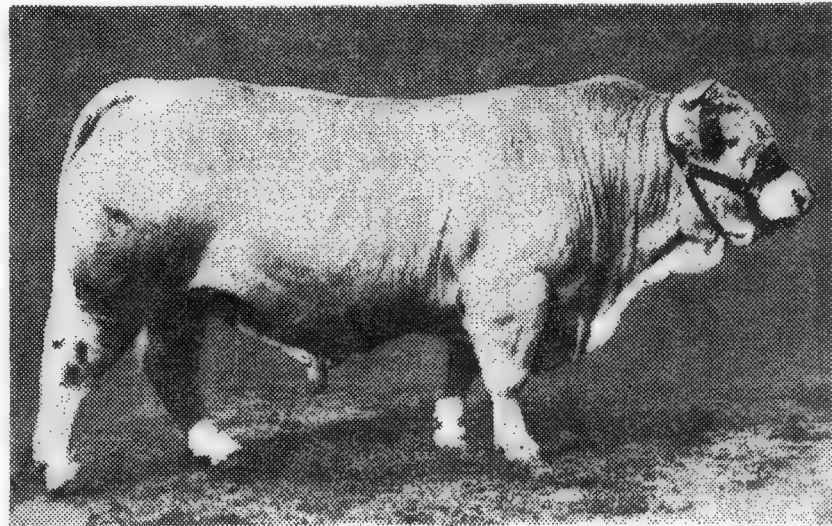
The legs look longish to those used to low-slung Herefords, Angus and Shorthorn. In regards to rapid gains in the feedlot and high degree of finishing, the Charollais beats the best above specimens. It can be fattened thoroughly at any age.

In France, fattening begins when the steers are two years old. In three months, theirs will be a high degree of finish, off grass almost exclusively.

### Big Animals

Dr. C. H. Langford, Bandera, Texas, says Charollais calves increase by 100 pounds a month off grass, and bulls even more. Increases in weight are constant throughout summer and fall. The average adult cows' weights are 1,700-1,900 pounds, the bulls' 2,400-2,700. Competition-fattened bulls exceeded 3,100 pounds.

The cut out weight after slaughter cannot be surpassed. Exceptional animals dress out at over 68 per cent, average, around 60 per cent. A Charollais carcass, covered with a thin fat-layer, may not look much to your eyes, accustomed to fat-covered British breeds' carcasses. See those juicy cuts, shot through with fat to the thinnest fibers! This "persil" marbling is the hallmark of the solid red meat,



"Gloire du Charollais," 3,200 lbs. in weight, first prize winning bull at the Nevers International Cattle Show.

which has made French cooking the best in the world.

The flavor and tenderness of that firm-textured meat account for the fact that, in those American sections already used to it, Charollais and Charbray bring 1 to 3 cent premium per pound over other breeds.

The skin affords additional income. Thick and flexible, it gives a top-grade leather, sought after by tanneries. A 2,500 lb. bull yields about 150 pounds raw hide; a 1,540 lb. cow, 88 pounds.

Although Charollais feed at home on native grass for most of the year this affording insufficient nourishment to ensure a heavy flow of milk,

the cow is yet a good milch-cow. When fed a small ration of grains for two months before calving, it gives daily four gallons of butterfat-rich milk — sufficient to raising quickly its calf.

"Another advantage of the breed is fecundity — over 90 per cent live births per 100 cows. Calves are dropped out in the open, casualties rare when mothers are left undisturbed, in their natural environments," reveals Lous Pacaud, prominent breeder from Breches, Charollais province.

Young are allowed to range over pastures with their dams, exposed to bad weather. They are weaned about six months old, and will stay in the open, but for the worst days in winter.

### Good Foragers

Although heavy eaters when grass is plentiful, Charollais can undergo penury at the height of summer, or when in for the winter. They get

wintered on dry hay, silage and dried grass; fattened on molasses and beet-pulp, by-products of French sugar-refineries.

"In 1949, when the grass was scorched by the sun, our animals kept in condition whenever they had enough water. Their white coat affords them splendid resistance against sudden weather changes and excessive temperatures," says stockman Emile Maurice, from Nevers, France.

Charollais bulls have been mated with any breed, invariably giving progeny top-grade flesh, conformation, and whiteness. The Charbray is the most successful cross, vicious disposition, eliminating its hump. Still, the hybrid

has retained the Indian's external sweat glands, permitting it to sweat all over the body.

Thanks to such points, the Charollais has spread all over the world, either as foundation stock, or for improving native breeds. Recently, 500 champion bulls were shipped to Colombia, Latin America.

It seems well suited for prairie conditions. If you have plenty of range, give that wonderful forager a break. It won't need any outside feed, giving you an edge over competitors, too.

Glen Fisher of Ninga Manitoba, 19 years old, was named champion 4-H judge at the Manitoba winter fair at Brandon. There were 82 competitors.

Jack McDowell, Independent Progressive Conservative member of the provincial riding of Irberville, Manitoba, in speaking on an amendment to a resolution asking cash advances on stored grain, in the Manitoba legislature, said it was time a referendum was held to ascertain farmer opinion as to the Wheat Board's operations. He claimed that at the time there was elevator space in Manitoba and at the Lakehead for 113,000,000 bushels of grain and quotas were still in force. He also said that farm opinion was changing in regard to Wheat Board operations.



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# Canada's 'Real Estate Deal' with the Indian Tribes

— By Leonard D. Nesbitt —

**T**HE sun that rose on the first white man to set foot on North America, set forever on the Red Man.

In the United States fierce wars resulted in extensive slaughter of the Indians and the taking over of their lands. In Western Canada the Indian tribes surrendered their rights to over a million square miles of territory, with little bloodshed.

The Dominion of Canada was formed in 1867 through the federation of the eastern provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In 1869 the government made a deal to take over the vast stretch of territory known as Prince Ruperts Land, from the Hudson Bay Company. The region stretched from Hudson's Bay to beyond the Rocky Mountains and the company received \$1,500,000 in cash, 1-20 of the fertile lands and some 45,000 acres around its trading posts.

While the Indian tribes on this territory recognized the suzerainty of the Hudson's Bay Co., they did not look upon the company as actual owners of the land. What the tribes wanted was good hunting grounds and battled with each other for possession of such regions. But white settlement had started in the prairie provinces and when the Canadian government took over from the Hudson's Bay Co. some sort of a deal had to be made with the Indian tribes. Fortunately for all concerned the red-coated Royal Northwest Mounted Police had gained the confidence and respect of the Indians, and particularly the leading chiefs. The Hudson's Bay Co. factors were also generally held in esteem and head company officials assisted in arranging the treaties by means of which the Indian tribes relinquished their transitory rights to a stretch of land, over a thousand miles wide, between the Province of Ontario and the Rocky Mountains.

## The First Treaty

In the summer of 1871 representatives of the Manitoba Indian tribes gathered at Lower Fort Garry to negotiate the treaty for the turning over of their land rights to "Queen Victoria", which meant the Canadian government. The Queen was represented by Commissioner W. M. Simpson. Also present was Hon. A. G. Archibald, first Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories, and Hon. James McKay, of Manitoba, an ex-Hudson Bay employee. There were about 1,000 Indians on hand and the chiefs were not backward with their demands. But the power was with the government representative and the Indians knew it. Commissioner Simpson told them that if a treaty was not arranged white settlers would come in by the thousands, would push the Indians off their lands and leave them with nothing. So the deal as finally arranged provided 32 acres of land for each Indian (a  $\frac{1}{4}$  section for a family of five), an immediate gift of \$3.00, an annuity of \$5.00, also farm implements and draft animals. Each chief was to get an extra cash sum and a uniform along with a big silver medal to wear on his breast.

The \$5.00 of that date has now a value of about 50c, but the simple Indian had never heard of inflation. The dirtiest trick played by the government was to provide the chiefs with pewter medals, silver coated, but this was later rectified and real silver was used.

Further Indian treaties were signed at Manitoba Post, on the narrows of Lake Winnipeg, and at Fort Francis in western Ontario. Then the officials moved into what is now the province of Saskatchewan and arranged treaties at Fort Qu'Appelle, Fort Ellice and Fort Pitt. These were Hudson Bay posts and convenient meeting places. The government commissioner found the Crees amenable and easy to deal with but the Saulteaux, or Objibwas were somewhat belligerent. Some of their chiefs had heard of the government deal with the Hudson's Bay Co., and claimed that the money should have gone to the Indians as rightful owners of the land. The argument was logical but once again power counted and the chiefs, all but a few, signed up. Big Bear, a famous chief and leader in the Northwest rebellion, refused to sign, nor did Poundmaker. Big Bear got a 2-year jail term for his part in the rebellion. He returned to Poundmaker's reservation near Battleford and died in 1887. Poundmaker also served a term in jail. W. B. Cameron, author of *Blood in the Sun*, and the sole male survivor of the Frog Lake massacre, said "Big Bear was noble, outspoken and fearless; Poundmaker was crafty and politic. Poundmaker was perhaps the finer savage to look at but Big Bear was by far the greater man. Had he been a white man and educated he would have been a great lawyer or statesman"

## The Blackfoot Treaty

The seventh and final treaty with the Indians of what is now known as the Prairie Provinces, was signed at Blackfoot Crossing on the Bow River, south of Cluny, Alberta. The Indian tribes to be dealt with were the Blackfoot confederacy (which included the Bloods and Peigans), and the Sarcees and Stoneys. The Blackfeet were the fiercest of all the Indian tribes and, when the rebellion broke out a little later on, the white people of Southern Alberta lived in dread of the Indians here joining the uprising. But Chief Chao-Mexico (better known as Crowfoot) was a wise and far-sighted leader. He knew that the era of the free Indian on the broad prairies had passed. The buffalo herds were thinning out (the big bovines virtually disappeared in the 1880's), the white ranchers and settlers were streaming in and the sun was setting on the prairie Red Men.

The powwow at Blackfoot Crossing lasted only 4 or 5 days and the treaty was signed. Crowfoot, in an eloquent speech, said: "We are the children of the plains. They are our home and the buffalo have been our food always. I hope you will look on us as your children now and be kind and indulgent. I trust the Great Spirit will put into the breasts of my people to be good people. They expect me to speak for them. The advice given me

and my people proved to be good. If the Police had not come to our country where would we be now? Bad men and whiskey were killing us so fast that soon very few of us would be left. The Police have protected us as the feathers of a bird protect it from the frosts of winter. I wish them all good and trust our hearts will increase in goodness from this time forward. I am satisfied. I will sign the treaty."

Besides the lands allotted to them as reserves, the 4,824 Indians included in this treaty each got \$12 on the signing of the document, and an annuity of \$5. The chief's got \$25 and councillors \$15. The annuities were to continue as long as "grass grew and water ran." In addition to the cash paid them, the Indians got farm implements and tools, cattle for stock-raising and cereal and vegetable seeds.

## An Immense Region Gained

Four additional treaties were signed in 1889, 1906, 1907, and 1921, covering vast areas in the northern hinterlands. By these eleven treaties Canada obtained most of the vast area now included in the Dominion "stretching from sea to sea". With virtually no bloodshed the White Men got title to an immense region now recognized as one of the richest on earth from the standpoint of resources in agricultural lands, minerals and forest products.

The great Indian chieftains have gone to their "humbler heaven, beyond the cloud-topped hills" — Red Eagle, Bird Forever, Yellow Quill, Atakaonon, Big Bear, Poundmaker, Crowfoot, Old Sun, Bull Head, Red Crow and many others. Their names and years have been all but forgotten. A very few of the Indians of treaty times still live.

Not so long ago, according to the western writer, Phillip Godsell, Chief Calf Child, of the Stoneys, was bemoaning the fate of his people, while attending Indians Days at Banff. He said, according to Mr. Godsell: "To-night we eat buffalo meat and marrow fat. But this time we will not be killing them with our bows and arrows. They are giving us two of these poor animals they keep imprisoned behind wire ropes near the Big Stone Lodge where the rich whites come to play. When I look at these buffalo there is only sorrow in my heart. Often I have led my pony to the Fort at Beaver Hills (Edmonton) laden with the finest pemmican to keep the white men from starving. Always did I consider them my friends. Yet today they own the land — everything. Even the wild game is theirs."

So we close with a quotation from the Indian poetess, Pauline Johnson:

*"Sailing into the cloudland, sailing into the sun,*

*Into the crimson portals, ajar when life is done!*

*O dear, dead race! My spirit, too,*

*Would fain sail westward unto you!"*



## They Found A Way

By WM. GRASIUK

The early Ukrainian pioneers because of distances to towns or because of lack of money were quite adept at using available substitutes. When my grandfather ran short of tobacco he would gather the red osier dogwood and would use the dried inner bark as a substitute for tobacco. "Very strong but satisfying", he'd say.

When any of the family would run a fever grandma had a supply of chokecherry twigs handy just for such a case. She would cut the twigs into small pieces and boil them in water. The result would be a strong black tea of an astringent bitter taste. The patient would make a very wry face when he would drink it. But the fever was lessened.

Early in spring every Ukrainian house was whitewashed inside and out. To have the whitest house was a "feather in the hat" of a family. Some families had no lime, but they found a substitute. They gathered alkaline soil and it made an acceptable white-wash.

Just prior to Easter, the coloring of Easter eggs was a great event, but few families had egg dyes. Instead they used the dyes produced by nature. The dandelion roots produced a purple dye. The brown dye was made from birch bark or hawthorn bark. The pine cones produced a dye of a yellow hue. If Easter came late the purple petals of a crocus were used to produce a dye.

Every farm family had chickens but in spring or early summer some would run short of feed. Then back to nature for its supply. The children would have a chore each day. It was to gather the catkins of willows and poplars. These were fed to the chickens. Later on the ubiquitous ball mustard would be gathered. It likewise was fed to poultry.

The pioneers also got some of their vegetables from nature's garden. The nettle stalks were gathered and boiled into soup. It was a great treat to have a feed of wild onions. Boiled pigweed was an acceptable substitute for spinach. Later in the year wild sunflower seeds were gathered. They were parched, ground, mixed with flour and made into delicious flat cakes.

My uncle had a fowling piece of ancient vintage. First he would put powder into the barrel, then a wad of paper pressed hard against the powder, then the lead pellets, and some more paper, a cap and all was in readiness. One fall when partridges and prairie chickens were plentiful, uncle had the paper, the powder and the caps. But he lacked the pellets. He still got his bag of prairie chickens and partridge. He would pick up very tiny rocks and they served his purpose.

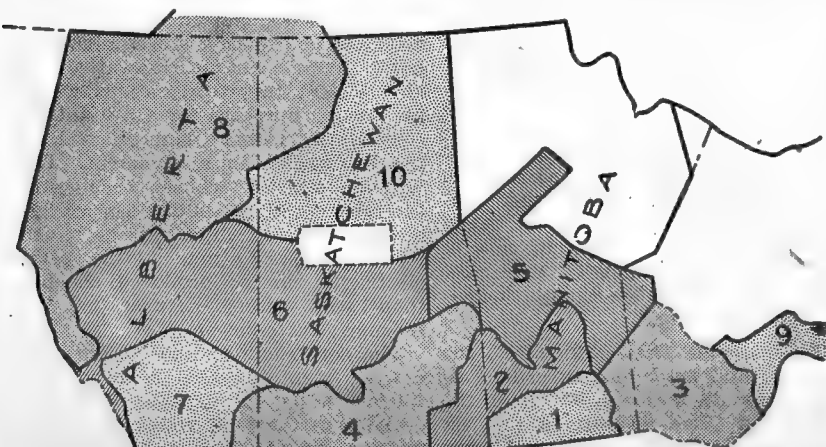
Came fall and grandma would be

laying in her supply of cough remedies. She would dig the roots of the baneberry plant. Though the plant was the bane of the homesteaders because of its ill effects on livestock the roots when boiled supplied a cough medicine which was widely used. Puff balls were also gathered and stored. The dry powder from them was placed on cuts and wounds to stop the flow of blood.

The year 1919 was very dry. Both the hay and crop harvests were poor. Winter came early that year. It was early May 1920 when the snow disappeared. The winter saw all farmers short of cattle feed. They bought, or borrowed till they could buy and borrow feed no more. The cattle were starving. But the farmers saved many of them. Many of their buildings were thatched, they began to tear off the thatch and feed it to the livestock. When spring came again it brought many rains. The fields and meadows grew luxuriantly. Early summer presented an anachronism — tall waving grain, a picture of prosperity, and dilapidated looking buildings with no covers on the roofs.

Wm. Romaniuk one of the pioneers who still lives in Derwent, Alberta, told me this story: He was working on railroad construction with many Italians, one Sunday he began to write a letter home. When he had finished one of his Italian friends wanted him to write a letter to his family in Italy. Romaniuk's protests that he could not do it were in vain. The letter must be written. "OK", said Romaniuk, "dictate the letter in Italian, but say each word very slowly." In due time the letter was written and sent. An answer came. It was in Italian. Bill Romaniuk was requested to read it. He did. Though Romaniuk did not know a word of Italian his Italian friend got the gist of the letter. From then on Romaniuk, who didn't understand a word of Italian, became a sort of unofficial letter-writer for his Italian friends. A way found to communicate with friends across the ocean. "But," said Mr. Romaniuk, "I learned something from the Italians too. For some reason my hands became covered with sores. I intended to quit work and see a doctor. My Italian friend took a short walk after work. He returned with several fire-weeds, he extracted the juice from their stems and applied it to my sores. They began to heal. It's nearly fifty years now and I haven't seen a better remedy for sores," said Bill Romaniuk.

Winter killing of pastures on an extensive scale is reported from the Fraser Valley. Farmers there are apprehensive of a hay and pasture shortage. Seeding of oats, along with alsike and ladino clover is recommended if fields are not badly damaged. Corn for silage will also be grown where the damage has been extensive.



Territory gained by Indian treaties.

## Good morning... I'm your Census Taker

When I call at your home during the month of June, the questions I ask will take only a few moments of your time—the name, age and marital status of those living at your address. In addition, this Census is particularly concerned with agriculture, so we are gathering facts about acreage, crops, poultry and livestock, milk and egg production, machinery and your operating expenses.

The information you give me will be kept in strict confidence. Every Census worker has taken an oath of secrecy. By Act of Parliament, the personal information gathered by the Census about individual Canadians can be used only for general overall statistics. It cannot be disclosed to any government agency or private organization.

Canada is taking count to keep up with her rapid growth. Census facts are required to meet and plan overall national needs—schools, public utilities, welfare services, farm and industrial production, employment.

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Every census taker carries this official identification card to show that he or she has been appointed by the Government of Canada to help take the Census. Ask to see it.

CENSUS OF CANADA, 1956  
Form 12  
DI. No. 117  
S.A. No. 117

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

**John Doe**  
has been appointed Census Enumerator by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, for the Census of Canada, 1956. The above-named person is authorized under the Statistics Act to collect the information required to complete the census schedules.

COUNTERSIGNED  
**James Brown** Commissioner  
**Herbert Marshall** Dominion Statistician

Census Enumerators are under oath to keep all information confidential and are sworn not to disclose any portion thereof.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Department of Trade and Commerce—Ottawa

DBS-1-36F

Rt. Hon. J. G. Gardiner, minister of agriculture, stated at Medicine Hat that the grain glut in Western Canada will be cleaned up this year and farmers will take in more cash from their farms than ever before.

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TORONTO 2

## Prospects Bright For 1956 Stampede Season

The horse may be disappearing from the farms of Western Canada, but there is still one field where this noble animal reigns supreme, that is in the Stampedes which form a popular feature in so many population centres throughout the west.

The public interest in these events received its greatest impetus with the holding of the Calgary Stampede in 1912. That affair is still one of the most popular on the continent and, in fact, it has gained recognition throughout the world. But smaller centres have come to the front and the riders, ropers and wranglers are kept busy throughout the summer. The sport is now well organized and conducted on established lines.

Generally speaking the Alberta Stampede Association had a successful year in 1955, although some shows suffered from bad weather. One problem has been the difficulty of getting the list of winners in the various events. Such is necessary to tabulate the circuit championships. This is also a problem for the cowboys' own organization, the Cowboys' Protective Association.

### Election of Officers

Pete Guenard of Hardisty was re-elected president of the Central Alberta Stampede Association with Mrs. Mary Goodrich, secretary, although both had asked to be replaced. The meeting simply could not find others to accept the responsibility and work.

The situation was entirely different two days later when the original Stampede Association, the Southern Alberta Rodeo group held its annual meeting in the High River Memorial Center. In its tenth year of operation, this circuit rotates the presidency each year. The retiring president,

Dan Boyle of Fort Macleod, was succeeded by F. B. Seymour of Claresholm. Milt Depew of Raymond was elected vice-president and Bert Gibb of Cardston re-elected secretary. Directors representing the member rodeos: Chas. Parry, Lethbridge; Lorne Thompson, Medicine Hat; Dick Andrews, Claresholm; Mike Bertram, Taber; Rollie Hills, Coleman; Ron Fraser, High River; Bob Shaw, Cardston, George Ross, Jr., Foremost, and Dan Boyle for Fort Macleod. Herman Linder of Cardston is circuit manager. For the Central Circuit Laurence Bruce was named field representative succeeding Archie MacDonald. The directors of the Central Circuit: Francis Courtney, Hand Hills, vice-president; Charles Stewart, Wainwright; Louis Kathol, Bentley; Jewel Stretch, Ponoka, and Dick Strandquist, Stettler.

Both at Ponoka and High River, highlight of the gatherings was the presentation of cowboy champions. At Ponoka Wilf Gerlitz of Black Diamond won the all-round and saddle bronc riding, and also took the calf roping. Dick Havens of Madden was bareback champion, Keith Hyland of Alask, Brahma bull riding. Alex Lay of Sounding Lake won the steer decorating; brother Albert Laye the wild cow milking. Orville Strandquist of Stettler won the wild horse race and Hank Willard of Milo the chuck wagon race crown. At High River the S.A.R. awards went mainly to United States cowboys. Paul Templeton of Wenatchee, Washington, won the all-around and the decorating; Dick Bryant of Loveland, Colorado, the Brahma bull riding; Buddy Still, another American, took the calf roping. He's from Tyler, Texas. But the saddle bronc championship went to a top Canadian, Frank Duce of Cardston. Bill Johnson of Water Valley, Alberta, won the bareback.

The High River meeting held a lengthy discussion of the newly organized Miss Rodeo contest, during which, in 1955, an Alberta girl, Miss Connie Ivens of Cardston, as Miss Canada, was the runner up for the title Miss Rodeo at the finals held at Casper, Wyoming, in August. The success of the Canadian girl appeared an encouragement for a number of Canadian rodeos to sponsor similar contests to name representatives next year.

### Work Out Regulations

The week of events culminated in Calgary where the cowboys and stampede managers held meetings extending over three days. These annual meetings review the year's operations and make plans for the season to come. At their own meetings the C.P.A. and Canadian Stampede Managers' Association work over the rules and other difficulties, and then hold a combined session at which each side makes proposals for changes. After ten years of this procedure, the changes these days are at a minimum. The major item this year was a revision of the wild steer decorating event. In recent years contestants have become so efficient in many instances the ribbons are on the steers' horns in around two or three seconds, so fast it has two faults, other contestants are discouraged so many make little effort to decorate late in the event and, equally as vital, few spectators actually see the quick two-second decorating.

To overcome these difficulties, the cowboys and managers agreed to allow, and make option, a barrier in the decorating event. This is a line six feet in front of the chute. If this style of decorating is adopted, the

steer must reach the six-foot line before the cowboy, on horseback, is allowed to start in pursuit. Previously the cowboy could dive from the horse to the steer's horns as soon as it had the horns clear of the chute gate.

The cowboys at their own meeting held a long session on a proposed change in the all-round championship, but the ultimate decision was to leave the event on the old basis, which requires a cowboy to qualify in both the calf roping and steer decorating, along with one of the three major riding events, saddle bronc bareback or bull riding.

The C.P.A. re-elected Cliff Vandergrift of Turner Valley as president and Bill Collins of Stettler, vice-president. Jim Maxwell of Calgary was also re-elected secretary. Directors for All-around: Bud Van Cleave, Taber; saddle bronc riding, Dick Nash, Black Diamond; calf roping, Stan Walker, Ralston; steer decorating, Brian Butterfield, Ponoka; steer and bull riding, Wilf Gerlitz, Black Diamond, and chuck wagon, Bill Greenwood, Elnora.

### Linder is President

The Canadian Stampede Managers' Association re-elected Herman Linder of Cardston as president. Regional vice-presidents: F. B. Seymour, Claresholm, for southern Alberta; Fred Johnson, Grande Prairie, for northern Alberta, and Irving Hanson of Swift Current, for Saskatchewan. Directors, Lou Bradley of High River, Mel Gourlay, Drumheller, and Ralph DesBrisay and Fritz Peyton, Swift Current and Hoosier, Sask.

The wind-up of the week-long Stampede sessions is the C.P.A. banquet and presentation of the Canadian championship awards. Usually one cowboy garners the majority of the big awards, and this past year it was Wilf Gerlitz of Black Diamond, winner of the all-around and the Brahma bull crowns. Marty Wood of Bowness was the saddle bronc riding champion and Alvin Owens of Patricia took the bareback in a photo finish over Gene Gunderson of Calgary. Less than a half a point separated the two after the season's competitions. John Hawk of Gwynne won the C.P.A. calf roping saddle and championship. Brian Butterfield of Ponoka was the champion steer decorator, and Hank Willard of Queenstown won the chuck wagon title. George Sutcliffe, Millarville, won the wild cow milking; Cliff Vandergrift, the wild horse race, and Winston Bruce, Forestburg, the amateur saddle bronc.

### PROPOSED ESTEVAN POWER PLANT

Long Creek meanders through Southern Saskatchewan, dips down into North Dakota for a short distance before returning to Canada, and then it empties into the Souris river. But that "invasion" into the United States makes Long Creek an international waterway. It comes under the jurisdiction of the International Waterways Commission.

The Saskatchewan government wants to construct a storage dam on Long Creek, near Estevan, at a cost of \$750,000, to provide ample water for cooling purposes for a \$40 million electric generating plant planned by the Saskatchewan government. The Estevan site was chosen because of the reserves of 1½ billion tons of lignite coal there, which can be mined for around \$1.50 a ton. At that price electricity can be produced cheaper than with either natural gas or through water-power.

The construction of the steam generating plant, capable of producing 250,000 kilowatts depends upon the decision of the joint waterways commission on the construction of the dam.

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## Aunt Sal Suggests

"We want more cookie recipes,"  
Is the cry from near and far;  
So here are favorite ones of mine,  
To fill the cookie jar.

I HAVE received so many nice letters thanking me for the collection of easy-to-make cake recipes I gave you in the March issue and in response to the request whether you wanted me to give you a collection of cookie recipes. The reply was a decided "Yes", so here I am to keep my word to you.

Now I take it for granted that if you have been baking for a few years you've already acquired your reliable recipe for the cookies as: over-night cookies, ginger snaps, fruit-drop cookies, etc. So I'm not placing any such in the group below. However, if you still lack these just write in enclosing your stamped self-addressed envelope and I'll be glad to oblige.

**Hungarian Cookies**—This appeared on this page many years back, but I still count it a real reliable friend, so here it is: 6 tbsps. butter, ½ cup brown sugar, 1 whole egg and 2 yolks, 1 cup all-purpose flour, 1 tsp. cinnamon, ½ cup chopped walnuts.

**Method**: Cream shortening and sugar. Add whole egg and extra yolk. Sift in dry ingredients and work well. Place on lightly floured board and really knead it. Cover and stand in cool place for ½ hour. Then roll thin and cut in desired shapes. Place on greased cookie sheet and paint tops with unbeaten egg white and sprinkle generously with finely ground nuts. Bake in moderate oven (about 375° F.) 15 minutes. Watch carefully for the egg topping may make them burn.

**Easter Cakes (English)** — This was sent to me originally by a little English lady after it had been requested on my other page. I tried it and liked it immensely . . . then tried it again and adopted it as one of my own. You'll note that all ingredients are stated in ounces, etc., as English recipes are: 4 ozs. butter, 4 ozs. white sugar, 8 ozs. of all-purpose flour, 2 ozs. currants, ½ tsp. lemon extract, 2 eggs, 1 tbsps. castor sugar (I used the ordinary confectionery sugar).

**Method**: Beat butter and sugar until creamy. Put aside one egg white for topping and add the rest of yolks and one egg white into butter mixture. "Sieve" in the flour. Add lemon extract and currants and work with hands to a smooth dough. (A wee bit of milk may be necessary). Roll onto floured board until ¼ inch thick. Cut with large 3-inch cookie cutter. Bake on greased cookie sheets in oven of 375° F. until pale brown. Take from oven and brush with egg white and sprinkle with confectionery sugar. Return to oven and bake another 2 or 3 minutes. Note: They tell us these are the real English Easter cakes and are made in that large size, but there is no reason why you can't make them in dainty size, too.

**Grapenut Ice-Box Cookies**: (If you like the distinctive "nutty" flavor of this breakfast food as much as I do, you'll go for these.)

½ cup shortening, ¾ cups brown sugar, ¼ tsp. almond flavoring, ½ tsp. vanilla 1 egg, 2 tbsps. milk, 1 cup grapenuts. (I've tried this with other prepared cereals, too, but then I made them into drop cookies.) 1¼ cups all-

purpose flour, ¼ tsp. baking powder, ½ tsp. baking soda.

**Method**: Cream shortening and sugar, blend in flavorings. Combine egg and milk. Soak the grapenuts in this liquid for about 3 minutes. Add to creamed mixture. Sift flour with baking powder and soda; add to first mixture. Combine thoroughly. Shape into roll, wrap in waxed or aluminum paper and chill in refrigerator. Slice and bake on ground cookie sheet in oven 325° F. for about 10 minutes.

**Cheese Cookies**: (Old readers know of my fondness for cheese and some of you console me that you are just as partial to it so hope you-all like these.)

Cream ¼ lb. of soft cheese. Cream and add to it ¼ lb. of butter, ¼ tsp. salt and work in 2 cups of cake flour. Roll and cut as for tarts. Spread bottom circle with pineapple marmalade. Put round on top and press outside edges together. Bake in quick oven, about 400° F., until golden brown.

**Oatmeal Crispies** — If the children at your house don't like these . . . well then I don't know anything about children.

1 cup butter, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 egg, 1¼ cups quick oats, ½ cup corn flakes, 1½ cups all-purpose flour, ¼ tsp. baking powder, ¼ tsp. baking soda, 1 cup chopped nuts. (I found ground peanuts the most popular). Combine in order given. Drop on greased or oiled cookie sheet. Bake until brown in oven 375° F.

**Porcupines** — There are several varieties of food that bear this weird

name, but because cookies are stealing the limelight this month, naturally these are cookies too . . . and mighty good ones, too!

1 cup chopped dates, 1 cup chopped walnuts, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 tbsps. butter, 1 egg, ¼ tsp. vanilla, coconut to roll them in. Mix sugar, butter and egg (unbeaten) well. Add dates, nuts and vanilla. Form into small balls and roll in coconut. Bake in oven just long enough to brown the coconut.

**Coconut Macaroons**—(I have been asked throughout the years for a recipe for really good coconut macaroons . . . this is my answer):

3 egg whites, 1 cup white sugar, 2

tbsps. cornstarch, ¼ tsp. salt, 2 cups coconut, 1 tsp. vanilla.

**Method**:—Add cornstarch and sugar to well-beaten egg whites. Beat some more until sugar partly dissolves. Place in top of double boiler and cook stirring constantly until mixture coats spoon thickly and sugar grains disappear. Add coconut and vanilla. Drop onto well-greased cookie sheet 2 inches apart. Bake at 325° F. until pale brown.

There they are, friends, seven of my favorite cookies — none of them are elaborate but none need be served with an apologetic air. I've tested everyone of them many times in my

(Continued on page 38)



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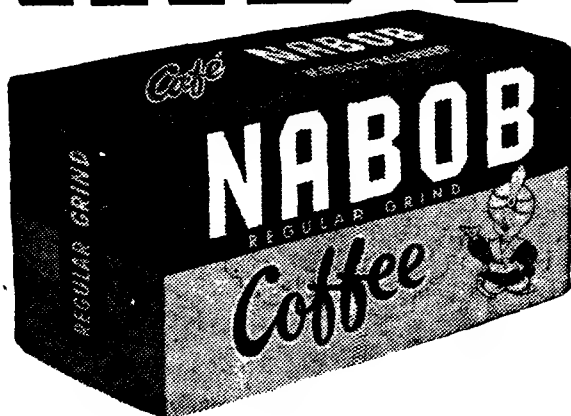
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**WESTERN CANADA'S  
FAVORITE COFFEE—BY FAR**

4292-2

(Continued from page 37)

own kitchen, trust they prove to be your lucky seven, too.

Bye bye for now . . . and every good wish. Aunt Sal.

## Let's Ask Aunt Sal

No one can ever be so smart,  
That they know everything;  
Let's exchange our bits of knowledge,  
And mutual help we'll bring.

THERE are certain types of questions that I definitely cannot handle in this department. For instance I cannot find wives for bachelors; homes or jobs for those needing them, and I am no good at answering gardening questions. Really and truly I have received requests pertaining to everyone of those named above. But there are hundreds of truly household vexations that I gladly will tackle, and if I lack the knowledge, then I know for a surety one or more of you readers will come forward and lend a helping hand.

Q.: Please send me a cook book free, an old Red Roses' cook book if you have it on hand. — (Mrs. O. B., Pelly, Sask.)

A.: There must be some misunderstanding for I do not send out cook books. I did run down a couple during the years, but these were gifts of some reader who felt she could spare the same.

Q.: I have an old Persian lamb coat, but still very good. I hear there is some solution to clean them and give a nice luster. Can you (or one of your readers) help me? — (Mrs. M. B., Legal, Alta.)

A.: Personally I feel this is a job for a professional furrier. Such a garment deserves the best of care. Furs are only safe during hot weather in cold storage and good furriers naturally have their own professional secrets. The only home care I know of that is safe is a combination of cornmeal and salt shaken well through the pile of the fur.

Q.: Can you recommend a firm that recovers wool and down comforters? (Repeated from February issue.)

A.: (Sent in by Mrs. E. M., Edmonton, Alta.): Norwood Carding, 9618 - 111 Ave., Edmonton, Alta., does a good job at such work, also makes blankets, etc., and auto robes from wool.

Q.: Can one dye a nylon parachute before making it up into clothing? (Repeat.)

A.: (From Mrs. W. B., Souris, Man.): She tells us that she has dyed these very successfully. (She enclosed a sample of the dyed nylon which had taken on a beautiful canary color.) Just use the ordinary good dyes in cake or soap or powder forms. Steep (no not boil) for 20 minutes. Mrs. B. also tells us that she unravelled out the seven strands of the nylon rope and used this to make fine crocheted doilies, tablecloth, baby's dresses, etc. She reminds us that in crocheting with this nylon rope strands be sure to tie a square knot and seal with clear nail polish.

Q.: Could you help me to obtain the recipe for making home-made liniment? We used to have it years ago, and all I remember is that it had turpentine in it? — (Mrs. E. S., Park-beg, Sask.)

A.: I can't recommend this personally as I've never made it but I found it in an old book of home-made medicines, etc., that I have.

### Home-Made Liniment

14 ozs. linseed oil, 4 ozs. aqua ammonia, ¼ oz. oil of organum, ¼ oz.



tincture of capsicum, 1 oz. turpentine, ¼ oz. oil of mustard. Mix well! Don't ask me what all those items are, ask your druggist.)

Q.: I have been told that boiling new wool will keep it from shrinking. What do you think? (Repeat.)

A.: I have received some fine reader recreation on this and this seems to be the answer. You place the new woollen garment in boiling water — do not let it continue to boil! — but leave it in the water until it is cold. One reader assured me she has done this to her children's hand-knit garments and they have remained soft all throughout their duration. One reader (Mrs. A. M. P., Picture Butte, Alta.), tells that she learned this 45 years ago in England, when flannel jelly bags were very expensive, so to assure them a long-term softness the housewives employed that same boiling water shock treatment.

Q.: I always place waxed paper lining in my cake pans, but when I treat the jelly cake pan this way the paper sticks to the cake and pieces of the cake tear off. What is wrong?

A.: Two solutions to this problem are offered. Mrs. D. T. tells us she has stopped greasing and flouring (or wax papering) all her cake tins. Instead she placed aluminum foil in a large enough section to cover both bottom and sides of the pan and she gets fine results. Mrs. A. M. P. (same lady as in answer above) reports that if you grease the pan well with lard or other unsalted fat then place the waxed paper on and grease again you'll bake a clean surfaced cake.

Q.: Have you a recipe for Rye Crisp? (Five requests came in for this recipe recently.)

A.: I made a thorough search in my

"umpteen" cook books, but could not find a recipe that I felt 'filled the bill', but from Mrs. H. of Stoughton, Sask., we received a recipe that she says she has tried out with good results.

**Rye Crisp** — 1 cup rye flour, 2 cups graham flour, 1 cup white all-purpose flour, 1 tsp. sugar, 1 tbslp. salt, ½ tsp. baking powder. Mix all these together and then add this liquid made up of ½ cup lard or vegetable shortening in 1½ cups boiling water. Mix into dry mixture. Divide dough into six portions, roll each very thin, prick all over with a fork and bake on fairly warm "stone" . . . I didn't write "stove" but you ladies with coal-burning stoves can use top of range while those of us with gas or electric will have to bake in oven, about 200° F.

**Note:** — All readers may send in their home-making problems to Aunt Sal, in care of Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary, Alberta. If you wish a private reply enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Limit one question or two closely allied questions to each letter.

### Air Travel In The North

By ISABEL G. RINGWOOD

**T**RAVEL by air at 40 below zero weather in Canada's north country is considered something of an adventure, but there is no hardship about it. I went to Williams Lake, in the Cariboo country, by air going and coming. Our first stop was at Grande Prairie where we changed planes. Then on to Fort St. John where a near blizzard was raging. There we waited a long time for the plane from White Horse so that passengers could transfer to our plane. The waiting-room was warm and comfortable, pro-

vided with easy chairs, rest rooms, etc.

As I sat watching the people come and go, I noticed how very tall all the men seemed to be. Are they developing a race of super-men in the north, or do the big ones just naturally gravitate in that direction? I noticed, too, how suitably dressed they were—warm winter boots, parkas, etc. One man stood out among them because he was not properly dressed for the occasion. He could have posed for a men's fashion magazine — elegant black broadcloth overcoat which might have come right off Fifth Avenue, New York—highly polished black shoes. If he had anything on his head I do not remember it.

The women were for the most part suitably dressed, except that the strip of leg between the top of the overshoe and the hem of the coat was either bare or in the sheerest nylons.

Our next flight was to Prince George, where I had to stay over night. I had a delicious dinner at the hotel and got a room with a bath. Next day we left at noon and at 1:30 arrived at Williams Lake, a picturesque town on the shores of a beautiful lake — a veritable gem ringed round by sheltering hills, tree clad, and at that time all sparkling with hoar frost — a beautiful fairy land.

The return trip was over the same route, but this time I made it in a day, not having to stay over night in Prince George. There were some longish waits, however, so it was after midnight when we arrived at Edmonton. As we took off from Fort St. John the stewardess announced over the loud speaker that the trip would take approximately an hour at an altitude of 13,000 feet. When she asked me if I would like to have sup-

per, I said I would and I thought she looked rather surprised. Perhaps old ladies are not supposed to be hungry on the plane. However, she served me a very good meal. There was something fantastic about hurtling through the air at that height and in such weather in what always seems to me a rather frail conveyance while partaking of a delicious little meat pie, salad, lemon pudding, coffee.

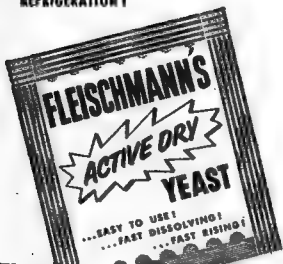
Comparing air travel to that by train or bus, I have listed the advantages and disadvantages. Among the advantages I have put first, of course, speed. Next, courtesy. The air companies give you such consideration — they send a car for you and see that you get safely aboard. Then the stewardess, one of those attractive, kindly, considerate young ladies, takes over giving you a sense of security and well-being. I especially liked the custom they have of announcing over the loud speaker at the beginning of a flight, "The CPA welcomes you on board. We are glad to have you with us and we hope you will enjoy your trip." A warm little touch which appeals to the more sentimental ones among us.

Among the disadvantages, if there be any, I might mention the frequent changing of planes, and the rather long waits. But these are only minor matters, not really worth mentioning at all. It was a wonderful trip through beautiful country. I enjoyed every minute of it, but — Edmonton is a pretty nice place to come home to.

Baby's finger and toenails grow very quickly and, although they are soft, the child may scratch himself unless the nails are kept short. Fingernails should be rounded but toenails should be cut straight across.

## 3 different Cheese-flavored Treats from One Basic Dough!

NEEDS NO REFRIGERATION!



### Clever one-oven tricks with FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST!

One dough—one oven—three kinds of flavor-thrilled baking! It's easy to be a whiz when you start with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. Risings so sure, so fast—results so light and appetizing! If you bake at home, be sure you have plenty of Fleischmann's on hand.

#### BASIC CHEESE DOUGH

##### Scald

- 1½ cups milk
- 3 tablespoons granulated sugar
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 3 tablespoons shortening

Remove from heat and cool to lukewarm.

In the meantime, measure into a large bowl

½ cup lukewarm water

1 teaspoon granulated sugar

and stir until sugar is dissolved. Sprinkle with contents of

1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes; THEN stir well.

Stir in lukewarm milk mixture.

##### Stir in

2½ cups once-sifted bread flour

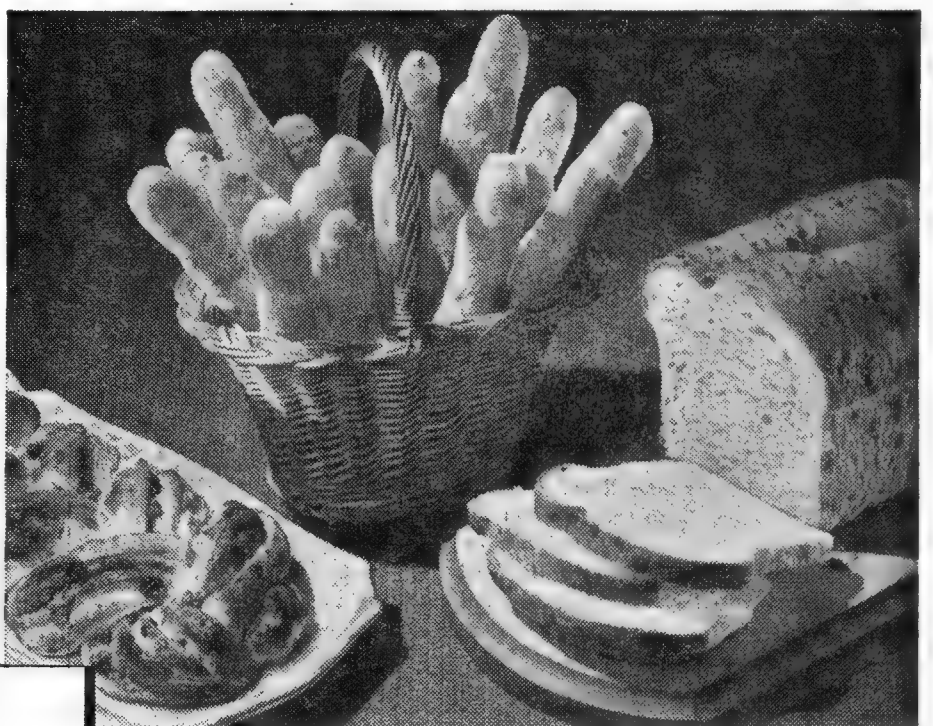
and beat until smooth and elastic; stir in

1½ cups lightly-packed shredded old cheese

##### Work in

2½ cups more (about) once-sifted bread flour

Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic. Place in a greased bowl and grease top of dough. Cover and set dough in warm place, free from draught, and let rise until doubled in bulk. Turn out dough on lightly-floured board and knead lightly until smooth. Divide into portions and finish as follows:



#### 1. CHEESE LOAF

Shape half a batch of dough into a loaf and fit into a greased bread pan about 4½ by 8½ inches. Grease top. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a moderately hot oven, 375°, about 40 minutes—cover loaf with brown paper during latter part of baking to avoid crust becoming too brown.

#### 2. MARMALADE BRAID

Roll out a quarter of a batch of dough into an 8-inch square on a lightly-floured board; loosen dough. Spread with ¼ cup marmalade and sprinkle with ¼ cup chopped nutmeats. Roll up jelly-roll fashion; seal edge and ends. Roll out into an oblong 9 inches long and 3 inches wide; loosen dough;

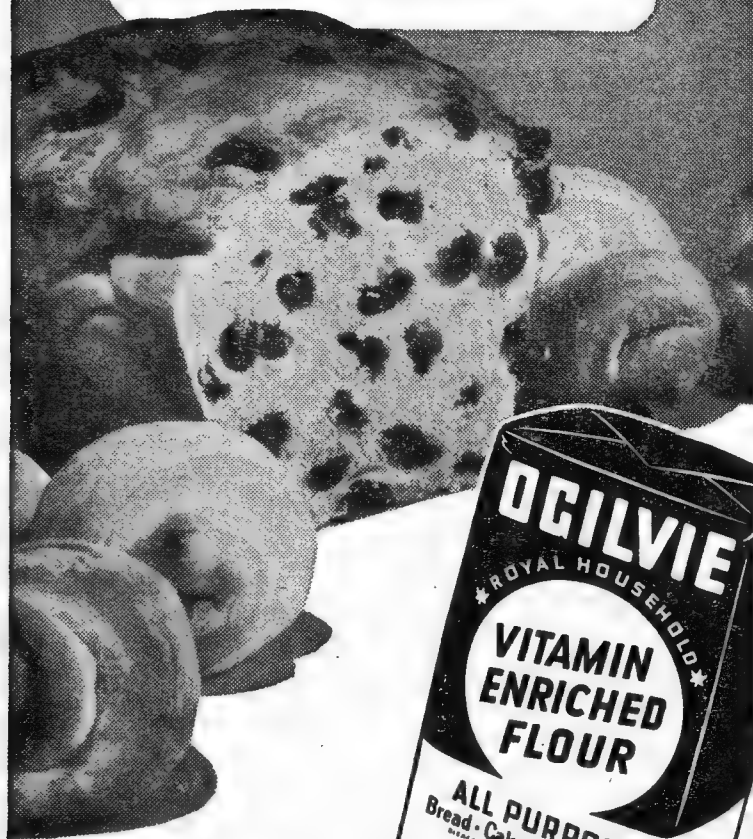
Cut oblong into 3 lengthwise strips to within an inch of one end. Braid strips, seal the ends and tuck them under braid. Place on greased cookie sheet. Grease top. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a moderately hot oven, 375°, about 20 minutes.

#### 3. CHEESE BREAD STICKS

Cut a quarter of a batch of dough into 12 equal-sized pieces and roll, one at a time, into slim strips about 7 inches long. Brush strips with water and roll lightly in cornmeal. Place, well apart, on greased cookie sheet. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a moderately hot oven, 375°, about 10 minutes.

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## HOUSEHOLD HINTS

By JANE DALE

**H**OUSECLEANING time is an interesting time if rooms are to be redecorated and furniture painted. The freshness of the finished work gives one a lift and for some time after the routine chores about the house seem to be easier to perform. Consciously or unconsciously we all respond to attractive surroundings.

This applies to the junior members of the family also. Are you considering decorating the children's rooms this season? If you are make the finished job as beautiful as possible.

Beauty does not always mean expensive fabrics and furnishings, but it does mean soft color schemes and artistic arrangements.

The children of this day and age see so much that is distorted. In the dearly loved and avidly read funnies humans, animals, and even plants and trees are generally misshapen and ugly. Much of modern art is made up of weird shapes and figures. Literature and poetry also have adopted harsh expressions and clipped phrases. There seems to be a trend of ugliness and distortion in many things which come before the child. Yet children love beauty.

They respond to the beauty of our northern winters — deep snow and hoar frost on the trees. They are the first to see the beauty in the spring flowers by the roadside. How often a mother's heart has been thrilled at the unconscious harmony of arrangement in a posie of flowers her children picked for her while they were out playing in the spring sunshine. They do not hunt around for the drab or misshapen. Can we grownups not learn something from this?

When we redecorate the children's rooms let us leave out all the grotesque figures and crude colors. Where the children are small and apt to mark up the walls with crayons or pencil put a wide strip of washable paper or plastic cloth around the room as high as the child's head. This material may be in any pastel color to match the general color scheme of the room. Marks may be easily rubbed off with a damp cloth. Just above this protective strip put your gay paper, or, if plain paper or paint is used, decorate the space with pictures or cutouts. Groups of related objects will be a source of interest and wonder to any child. Studies of animals or flowers may be arranged in this way. Have the drapes, spreads, cush-

ions and floor coverings harmonize with the wall decorations, and have plenty of light for all occasions. Encourage the children to keep their room beautiful by being tidy and careful. Give them plenty of storage room for their clothes and playthings. However large or small their rooms may be let the keynote be beauty.

Treat your freshly laundered nylon curtains with a vinegar rinse to offset the grayish appearance they assume so soon after being put up. Some nylons have a permanent finish which prevents this dirt gathering. For those not so finished a few drops of vinegar helps keep the curtains white.

Slight dents in the surface of a piece of furniture may be removed by covering the area with several sheets of damp wrapping paper, and pressing with a hot iron. This will expand the wood and raise the grain back into place. Refinish in the usual way.

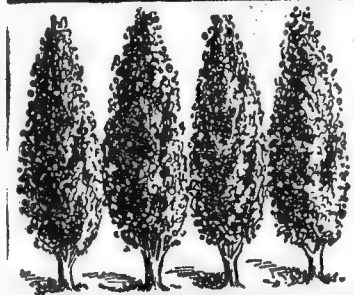
To remove paint from a roller painter, soak it in a glass jar of solvent. Shake, then roll over newspapers. After all the paint is out, wash in warm suds, rinse and dry. It is then ready for use.

Are your kitchen window ledges too narrow for the regular round plant pot? Try this for something new. When using the canned meat put out in oblong containers, cut tops off with a can opener instead of using the attached key. This leaves a rolled edge, and eliminates small injuries. Thoroughly clean each can inside and out, then cover both surfaces with enamel or paint to match the color scheme in the kitchen. When dry plant small slips in the tins. These oblong flower pots sit firmly on the narrow ledge. A row of these gay tins adds a bright touch to the kitchen.

Dress up a 3½-inch tin can with red and white rubber sealer rings, to use as a flower pot. Starting at the bottom of the tin stretch 2 brown rings to lie flat on tin, then 1 white, 1 brown, 1 white, 2 brown, in this order until tin is covered. The rubber rings give a different look to the ordinary tin can, and also acts as a grip when handling the flower pot.

If you are a slip addict or a fancier of gloxinias and african violets you will often run short of flower pots for starting each one. Save all the hard waxed cardboard containers in which certain pressed or frozen meats are sold, also the small waxed dioxies containing ice cream sundaes. As these containers are moisture-proof, they are ideal for starting slips and leaves. The small slips may remain in these until they are ready to be transplanted into permanent flower pots. Cardboard containers pack closely on a window ledge or table, and when finished with are easily discarded.

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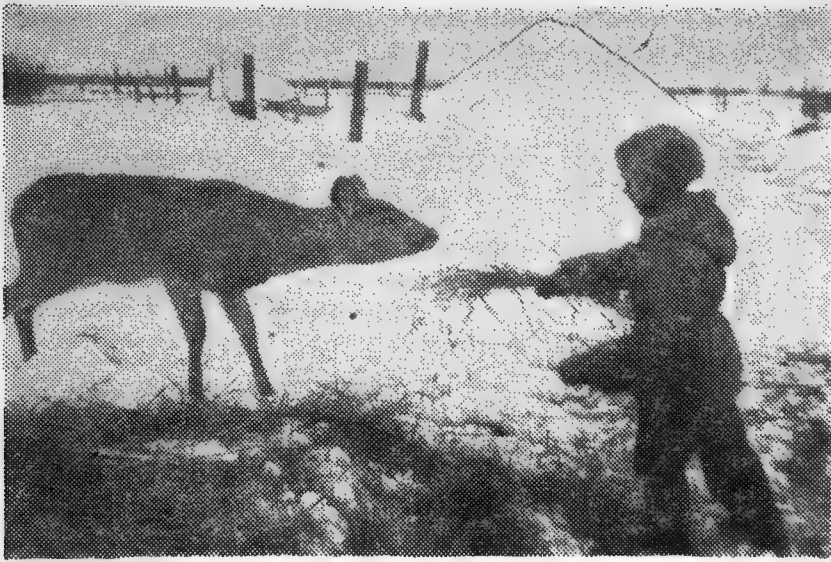
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Who are these youngsters?





Elfrieda Lessing feeding tame deer, White Fox, Sask.

## HEALTH

At least one-half pint of milk each day is advisable for adults, to supply protein, minerals and vitamins.

When a cold threatens, it is a good idea to get plenty of rest. Drinking lots of fruit juices, water, and milk are helpful. Disposable tissues should be held over nose and mouth when coughing and sneezing to prevent the spread of germs.

An excessively shy child may lack self confidence or may be suffering from the effects of too strict discipline and too much supervision. His self confidence may be built up by giving him more assurances of his family's approval and affection.

For those who need increased quantities of iron in their diet, there should be more emphasis on such iron-rich foods as beef, liver, heart, kidney and brains. Dried fruits including raisins, apricots and prunes should be added to the menu.

Children usually enjoy scraps of raw vegetables that are being prepared for cooking. Since in the raw state the vegetables are richer in certain minerals and vitamins which may be partially lost if cooked or soaked too long, the raw vegetable is especially good.

Rheumatic fever symptoms are similar to those of less serious diseases and may not receive the diagnosis and treatment so urgently needed in the early stages of rheumatic fever. Loss of appetite and weight, pallor, fatigue and pain may all be symptoms of this dangerous disease.

Illness of the mind, like illness of the body, can often be remedied, provided that it is caught and treated in its earliest stages. Mental indisposition is no longer considered a cause for shame — modern medical science can provide successful treatment in most cases.

Swelling of the feet may be a symptom of heart or kidney trouble, or it may be due to wearing ill-fitting shoes. Relief may often be obtained by soaking the feet in hot water and then giving them alternate plunges into hot then cold water. Rest by propping the feet higher than the head. If the swelling is persistent, a doctor should be consulted.

Canada has made a deal with Poland to barter a million bushels of wheat for comparative value in building cement.

Traffic safety is an urgent problem in Canada. Last year's toll was 3,000 killed, 60,000 injured.

Manitoba received nearly 100 inches of snow this past winter and up to March 30. This broke the previous record of 98 inches which fell in the same period in 1881-82.

### NOT RIPE

"These eggs are very small," complained the housewife to the grocer. "Straight from the farm this morning," declared the grocer. "That's the trouble with the farmers," she persisted. "They're so anxious to get their eggs sold that they take them out of the nest too soon."

### SPEEDWAY

Two ants were tearing at a great rate across a breakfast food box. "Why are we running so fast?" one enquired. "Don't you see — it says 'tear across the dotted line.'"



"A baby GIRL!... What can I do with THAT?"

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And dependable Magic Baking Powder is your best assurance of success in all your baking. Four generations of Canadian housewives have proved it! Plan to serve this deliciously different Magic cake this week!



### BUTTERSCOTCH-PUDDING CAKE

2 c. sifted pastry flour	10 tbsps. butter or margarine
or 1 3/4 c. sifted all-purpose flour	1/2 c. fine granulated sugar
2 1/2 tps. Magic Baking Powder	1 egg
1/2 tsp. salt	2 egg yolks
1 pkg. Royal Instant Butterscotch Pudding	3/4 c. milk
	1 tsp. vanilla

Grease two 8-inch round layer-cake pans and line bottoms with greased paper. Preheat oven to 350° (moderate). Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder, salt and butterscotch pudding together 3 times. Cream butter or margarine; gradually blend in sugar. Beat the egg and egg yolks together until thick and light; add to creamed mixture part at a time; beat well after each addition. Measure milk and add vanilla. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture about a quarter at a time, alternating with 3 additions of milk; combine lightly after each addition. Turn into prepared pans. Bake in preheated oven about 35 mins. Put cold cakes together with part of Fluffy Vanilla Frosting; frost cake all over with remaining frosting; sprinkle top with cocoa.

### FLUFFY VANILLA FROSTING

2 egg whites	2 tps. vanilla
2 c. fine granulated sugar	1 tsp. Magic Baking Powder
1/2 c. cold water	

In top of double boiler combine unbeaten egg whites, sugar and cold water. Place over boiling water and cook, beating constantly with rotary beater, until frosting stands in peaks — about 12 minutes. Remove from heat; beat in vanilla and Magic Baking Powder. Spread immediately.

*Costs less than 1¢ per average baking.*



# Crossword Puzzle

# Students—

*or anyone with  
spare time  
can use extra  
money*

★ ★ ★

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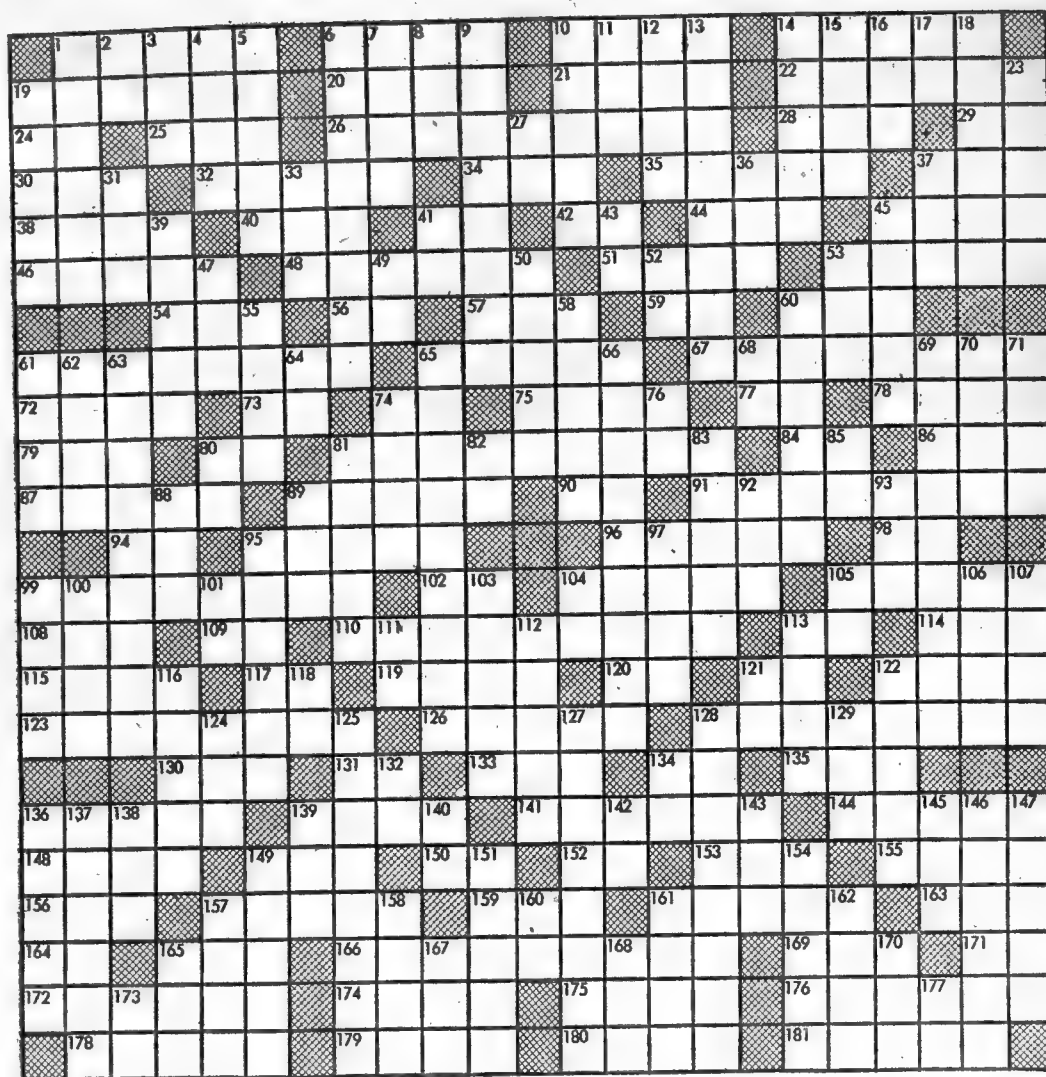
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- |                                       |  |                          |                            |                                  |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| <b>ACROSS</b>                         | 74 Initials of famous president                  | 123 A turncoat           | <b>DOWN</b>                | 61 So. American rodent           | 122 Fundamental principle                    |
| 1 Union general, fought at Gettysburg | 75 Kiln  | 126 Negotiate            | 1 Used in playing croquet  | 62 Arid                          | 124 Alcoholic beverage                       |
| 6 Anger                               | 77 Size of shot                                  | 128 Guessing game (pl.)  | 2 Teutonic deity           | 63 Performance                   | 125 Settled property inalienably on a person |
| 10 To ebb                             | 78 Arrow poison                                  | 130 To blight            | 3 Feminine name            | 64 Six (Rom. num.)               | 127 Taxed                                    |
| 14 Liberates                          | 79 Container                                     | 131 Word of negation     | 4 Blockhead                | 65 Follower of Arnold of Brescia | 128 Transportation corporations              |
| 19 Forgive                            | 80 All correct.                                  | 133 Paid notices         | 5 Trojan hero              | 66 Hesitant                      | 129 Tear                                     |
| 20 Economics (abbr.)                  | 81 West African baboons                          | 134 Symbol for barium    | 6 Resort for aid           | 68 Pronoun                       | 132 Hawaiian bird                            |
| 21 Black                              | 84 Cooled lava                                   | 135 Pronoun              | 7 Pain                     | 69 Native                        | 134 To exist                                 |
| 22 Plundered                          | 86 Love  | 136 Long-legged bird     | 8 Tibetan gazelle          | 70 River of Central Italy        | 136 Krishnan spring festivals                |
| 24 North Syrian deity                 | 87 South American mountains                      | 139 English boys' school | 9 Entangled in             | 71 Irish for John                | 137 Roman urban officials                    |
| 25 Beverage                           | 89 Indian boat                                   | 141 Willows              | 10 Bear heavily on         | 74 New Mexico Indian             | 138 Fish eggs                                |
| 26 Titleholders                       | 90 Card game                                     | 144 Helmsman             | 11 Finnish commune         | 76 Baseball league (abbr.)       | 139 Guido's high note                        |
| 28 Bring forth                        | 91 One who adheres to doctrine of certain church | 148 Smell                | 12 Not any                 | 80 Bone                          | 140 Symbol for nickel                        |
| 29 Preposition                        | 94 Symbol for iridium                            | 149 Wing                 | 13 Trapped                 | 81 Female horses                 | 142 Hawaiian hawk                            |
| 30 Wing                               | 95 Song  | 150 99 (Rom. Num.)       | 14 Fast                    | 82 Prefix: down                  | 143 Spanish hero                             |
| 32 Lake in California                 | 96 Shut  | 152 Combining form: dawn | 15 Bellow                  | 83 Incline                       | 145 Illuminated                              |
| 34 Unit of energy                     | 98 Babylonian deity                              | 153 Narrow inlet         | 16 Vast age                | 85 Exclamation of delight        | 146 Cramwell                                 |
| 35 To go in                           | 99 To make active                                | 155 Fodder storage pit   | 17 French for "and"        | 88 Silkworm                      | 147 Drank excessively                        |
| 37 Siamese coin                       | 102 The ambary                                   | 156 Falsehood            | 18 Bird dog                | 89 Feline                        | 149 Enoch -----                              |
| 38 Withered                           | 104 Storehouse                                   | 157 Not strong           | 19 ----- porridge          | 92 Employ                        | 151 Ugly old woman                           |
| 40 Old French coin                    | 105 Darts  | 159 Ethiopian title      | 23 Is excessively fond of  | 93 Fish                          | 154 Greek fabulist                           |
| 41 While                              | 108 Hawaiian dish                                | 161 Military assistants  | 27 Pair (abbr.)            | 95 Short sleep                   | 157 Rasp                                     |
| 42 Exclamation of triumph             | 109 Part of Bible (abbr.)                        | 163 Gratuity             | 31 Indeed (Anglo-Ir.)      | 97 Tardy                         | 158 Italian coin                             |
| 44 River island                       | 110 Arrange as part of an agreement              | 164 Prefix: not          | 33 In what manner          | 99 Mimicker                      | 160 Symbol for gold                          |
| 45 To cut, after snick                | 113 Syllable of scale                            | 165 Cover                | 36 Inferior horse          | 100 Part of apple                | 161 Afresh                                   |
| 46 Musical exercise                   | 114 Short sleep                                  | 166 Kind of auto         | 37 Collection of facts     | 101 Verso (abbr.)                | 162 Painful                                  |
| 48 Squirm                             | 115 Cupid  | 169 Male off-spring      | 39 Elicit                  | 103 Armadillo                    | 165 Irish sea god                            |
| 51 Small tumor on skin                | 117 Symbol for sodium                            | 171 Brother of Odin      | 41 By                      | 104 Elevated transportation line | 167 1004 (Rom. Num.)                         |
| 53 Raises                             | 119 Eskers                                       | 172 Mother of Dionysus   | 43 Interjection of disgust | 105 Note of scale                | 168 Yellow bugle                             |
| 54 Vase                               | 120 A direction                                  | 175 At all times         | 45 A caravansary           | 106 Story                        | 170 Burmese demon                            |
| 56 Symbol for tin                     | 121 Faroe Islands' windstorm                     | 176 Spoke                | 47 Before                  | 107 Mineral springs              | 173 Syllable of scale                        |
| 57 Finish                             | 122 The Arabian jasmine                          | 178 Temptress            | 49 Preposition             | 111 Preposition                  | 177 Symbol for tellurium                     |
| 59 Old pronoun                        |  | 179 Man's nickname       | 50 Witch of -----          | 112 Burning sensation of skin    |  |
| 60 Norse goddess of healing           |  | 180 Birds                | 52 French champagne        | 113 Feminine name                |  |
| 61 See clearly                        |  | 181 One of the Apostles  | 53 To free of              | 116 Spanish title                |  |
| 65 Snake                              |  |                          | 55 Anotch                  | 118 Paid notice                  |  |
| 67 Scorns                             |  |                          | 58 Satan                   | 121 Exclamation                  |  |
| 72 Opposed to aweather                |  |                          | 60 Landed property         |                                  |  |
| 73 101 (Rom. num.)                    |  |                          |                            |                                  |  |

*Solution On Page 47*



## The Mice War

By F. DEKKER

REMEMBER the three blind mice and the farmer's wife? How I used to hate her for her dastardly deed and I secretly sympathized with the three harmless little fellows who after all were only enjoying a bit of sport.

But that was before (1) I, too, became a farmer's wife and (2) I, too, became acquainted with mice.

It all began when we moved to a gaunt old house with four crumbling chimneys protruding like knobby wens between worn shingles and baling patches of roof; an ungainly house that hunched its unpainted sides against our tireless Western winds. Among the many antique treasures we inherited, including dusty, drafty rooms, V-joint ceilings in all their pristine ugliness, splintery wooden floors and an absence of closets, we also acquired its community of mice which had apparently taken up permanent residence.

We felt, in fact, like intruders moving in on property that was not rightfully ours. The first few evenings we slept with fear, dreaming of hordes of tiny, silent grey feet marching over the bedspread. These unscrupulous little homesteaders ate everything available from carrots to insurance policies, plotted dark intrigue against us, intruded our family privacy, roamed lawlessly through the house, disgraced us before our friends, disturbed our rest, harassed us, infuriated and unnerved us.

We declared war immediately. Our armaments—mouse traps and cheese. The mice, having lived a sedentary life all winter and inexperienced in the ways of humans, quickly lost ground and their casualty list, which we kept posted on the kitchen wall, mounted daily. We were lulled into a false sense of victory, however, for they were by no means defeated, having merely retreated to the unoccupied half of the house and there remonstrated their ranks, mustering fresh recruits from the fields, who I imagine were only too glad to be assured of room and board in return for their services. Now they became more wary and more cunning. At night they carried on their relentless cold war, wearing down our morale by keeping us awake with their incessant gnawing and their never-ending route marches up and down between the walls. My husband would pound furiously on the wall and silence would reign for several blissful seconds, but just as we began to doze the gnawing and the scampering would resume. We fought them with all the shrewd tactics we could devise, but we were thwarted in our campaign; our every manoeuvre met with subversive raids on our cupboards and sorties in the cellar. Hostilities continued.

Now I had never climbed chairs or gone into the proverbial hysterics at the sight of a mouse. I could tolerate them if they kept their distance and did not head in my general direction. But meeting them at close quarters or in dark corners was something else again, such as one evening when, stepping into our clothes closet to look for a dress, I suddenly came face to nose with a mouse. There was one mad scramble as we both headed for the door and freedom, tripping over each other in our haste. We hurriedly retired to our respective quarters for recuperation of shattered nerves, palpitation of the heart and general malaise. Ever since the mere rustle of my plastic apron can fill me with wild panic and the mice and I now have an unspoken agreement whereby I

open the closet door and politely stand aside for several seconds so they can take cover, before I enter.

I sounded out some of my friends, very casually of course, as to whether mice bothered them. Their answers ranged from an emphatic "Never!" (accompanied by a nauseous smile), to one reluctant admission of "Well, we did have one small one about three months ago, but of course we caught it right away, and I can't imagine how it got in." From this I gathered that mice, like unfinished mending, wayward relatives and untidy closets, are never admitted and kept as unobtrusive as possible, but towards this end our mice were hopelessly unco-operative.

We renewed our efforts, but the mouse traps which worked so effectively for us in the beginning were not doing their duty. The mice were now seasoned veterans and were not as easily deceived as before. Cheese apparently no longer appealed to them, and they adroitly evaded our traps, no matter how strategically we placed them. If we used bits of bacon they somehow managed to eat it without springing the trap. One magazine item recommended peanut butter as bait. This proved moderately successful for a time but it seems only a certain percentage of them were addicted to peanut butter and after these enthusiasts had been caught, we were again at a standstill. One reckless blunderer did inadvertently catch his tail in a trap during an incautious moment, but all in all we were near frustration. We even bought a small metal trap, very efficient looking, but the first night it disappeared altogether.

One of my most upsetting experiences occurred at the height of our mouse war. My husband had a visitor one evening and we three were sitting at the kitchen table having coffee and sandwiches, when across the floor I saw an enemy scout lurking in the corner. Before I had time to draw the attention of the men to some safer level such as, "Don't you think it's time we painted the kitchen ceiling?", my husband sounded the battle cry, "There's a mouse!" Our visitor responded to the challenge with true gallantry and came to immediate assistance. The mouse had run behind and under the range, with the men in pursuit — one armed with the fly-swatter and the other with an old poker. Now the stove was a low-slung kind with only a small, narrow opening underneath at the back. I had hitherto considered it inaccessible for cleaning (self-hypnosis), and as we had no electricity it couldn't be vacuumed. But in the midst of the swishing and banging and poking, I could see dust and lint flying in every direction in embarrassing quantities. Needless to say I was quite put out with that particular mouse who, despite the wild efforts of the men, did not have the decency to surrender, and that night against my better judgment, I set a trap in the broiler. Next morning, my mind on other things, I lit the oven and was busily beating a cake batter, when in utter horror I remembered the trap in the broiler beneath the oven. With shaking hands I pulled open the broiler . . . empty! What infinite welcome relief!

That did it. We had to do something drastic. Now we had been told never to use poison, but one's patience can come to an abrupt end and the existing stalemate at the front called for decisive action. So poison we did, nice poisonous rat poison. We set it out only in the empty half of the house to prevent any untimely demise in some obscure corner of our living quarters. In only a short while the mouse army was completely annihilated and our battle won.

## Cows !!

By FLORENCE HILARY

You've read a lot about cows with long impressive names and high production records who spend their time in loafing parlors and milking parlors and who have nothing to do but daintily munch their spoon-fed rations and let down their floods of rich milk. Why shouldn't they graciously condescend to be washed and curled and have their pictures taken with their proud owner? With better housing and more loving care than many families they glory in the publicity.

Now let's look at the other side of the picture. Not every farmer has a palatial residence for his cows with separate bedrooms, hot and cold running water and maid or valet service for each one. Turn these same pampered darlings out to rustle in pasture or stubble field as most cows do and see how quickly they revert to their true nature which is to be as ornery as possible and never give the farmer a break.

Fences? Only a minor hindrance on the way to the grain field and no determined cow will let it delay her for long as she heads for the growing crop. Maybe she will get out — no matter, she can always kick the milk pail over if it hurts to get milked. In late afternoon as it nears time to head for home and milking they get cagey and, picking out a good hiding place, they lie down in it, make themselves as small as possible and keep very still, smirking at each other as they hear someone calling, "Come, boss, come boss," and looking vainly in every likely place for the carefully concealed animals. When, and if, they are found they proceed home with the greatest reluctance making it really hard work to chase them. True, they may be thirsty but they would rather choke for lack of a drink than give the farmer the satisfaction of having them go to the barnyard voluntarily.

We must have cows, you say, for milk and beef. Must we? Smart people have found out how to make synthetic everything else, why can't they make synthetic beef and milk thereby saving the sanity of many farmers — and their families — who are striving to cope with that most maddening of all creatures — the cow. You're right — I can't stand cows.

### SHORN IN THE PROCESS

"Mamma," said little Elsie, "do men ever get to heaven?"

"Why, of course, dearie, what ever makes you ask that?"

"Cause, mamma, I never see a picture of an angel with whiskers."

"Well," answered her mother, in deep thought, "some men get into heaven, but only by a very close shave."



"I owe a great deal to my father — about forty thousand, in fact."

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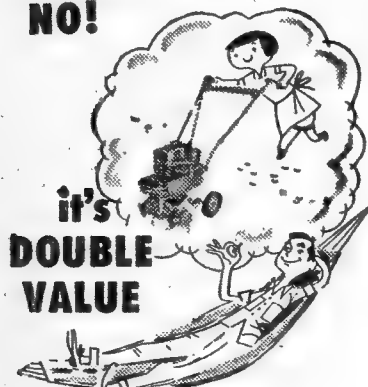
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## Livestock Price Prospects

Authoritative sources in the livestock business in the United States have revised their opinions on prospects for livestock marketing in the current year and are now more optimistic.

The big bulge in beef started last August in coming down to levels of a year ago. It is thought that U. S. marketings for May and June will be a little larger than in the same period last year. From August onward marketings will be lower than last year.

Prices are expected to rise \$2.00 by June, \$3.00 by July and \$4 by August, when the price levels will be back to the 1955 basis.

From January to March feeder and stocker shipments off ten public markets were down 16% from last year. A reduced number of fed cattle have been coming to market. If city prosperity holds the outlook is bright.

The high prices for hogs in the U. S. this year will be in August, when the average for barrows and gilts will be around \$16 to \$17 per cwt., \$18 at Chicago. A Chicago price of \$17 to \$18 liveweight would mean \$27 to \$29 Grade A dressed, Toronto.

In Canada gradings of hogs last year averaged 100,400 weekly, June through to September. This coming summer delivered hogs may run 110,000 weekly. With 300,000 hog carcasses to come out of cold storage the average may be 130,000 a week, which means surpluses.

At that Canadian hog producers should be in a better position next autumn than in the previous year.

Modern implements enable farmers to do a more timely and better job of destroying weeds by tillage—the basic method of weed control. Herbicides, headed by 2-4-D, have been effective in controlling many troublesome weeds in crops or pastures.

## Cost Of Pig Production

**B**ASED on recorded feed consumption of 398 pigs raised to market weight at the Experimental Farm, Brandon, in 1955, the average feed requirements per pig were 35 lbs. of creep feed, 239 lbs. of growing ration and 323 lbs of finishing ration. Using 1956 prices for feed ingredients laid down at Brandon, the creep feed would be worth \$1.37, the growing ration \$5.88 and the finishing ration \$6.74. Thus the total feed cost would be \$13.99 per pig. This cost may be slightly lower than average because of an improvement in the performance of the pigs resulting from the rations fed or the use of preventive inoculation against disease. If \$2.00 per pig would offset any such tendency the feed cost would become \$16.00 per pig under average conditions. On this basis the total cost of hog production would be 4/3 of \$16.00 = \$21.32 per pig.

A B, hog yielding a 150-lb. carcass at \$19.00 per 100 lbs. would be worth \$28.50, or \$29.50 including the premium for a B, carcass. This represents a labor return of \$8.18 per pig when 1956 feed and market prices are applied to the average performance of pigs marketed in 1955.

## UNIVERSITY FEEDERS' DAY

The Department of Animal Science will present its Thirty-fifth Annual Feeders' Day program at the University Livestock Farm on Saturday, June 2, 1956. The program starts at 10 a.m. and lunch will be available on the grounds. The following experiments and topics will be discussed:

Early weaning of pigs. Our results indicate that it is feasible under good management conditions to wean pigs at a relatively early age. Up to eight weeks of age pigs are extremely efficient in utilizing feed so that relatively high priced rations prove economical at this stage.

Influence of environment on response of swine to antibiotic and/or Vigofac supplements.

Ground versus whole grain fed free choice to swine.

Finishing rations for swine. Several interesting and rather unexpected results were obtained when various rations were compared for finishing hogs.

Self-feeding lambs. Self-feeding pelleted rations makes heavy feeding safe and simple but there is some question about the economy of this method of feeding.

Review of dairy cattle experiments.

Performance testing in beef cattle. Large differences have been found in productive characteristics of purebred beef cattle such as weaning weight and rate of gain on feed. Plans for improvement of beef cattle in economically important traits will be presented.

Crossbreeding studies in swine. Progress report on tests underway in which Lacombe x Yorkshire crossbred pigs are being compared with purebred Yorkshires.

Measurement of backfat on the live hog. The "Lean-Meter", an instrument developed at Purdue, has been used to measure backfat thickness on the live hog. The possible value of this instrument to swine producers will be discussed.

Ensilage versus hay for finishing cattle.

Feeder calves and forage crops. Stilbestrol in finishing rations for beef cattle.

Veterinary "Question Box."

Bow Island district farmers are planning on the formation of a Vegetable Growers' Co-operative.

## Praise For Exchange Markets

Livestock producers should support public livestock markets. That is what W. W. Carlson, of St. Paul, Minn., told a luncheon meeting of the Calgary Livestock Exchange. Mr. Carlson is a director of the Livestock Marketing Institute of St. Paul. He said that producers have bargaining power through livestock markets and the costs of same are the best investment livestock raisers can make.

Mr. Carlson was making his first visit to Western Canada. He was particularly impressed with what Canada is doing in the way of developing bacon type hogs and said the United States has a long way to go to catch up. He had stopped at Lacombe to see the "Lacombe" hog and said it was a beauty. "If you will produce better pork and the kind people prefer, you will get the business," the speaker said, in commenting on possible exports to the U.S.

Future prospects look bright for meat production in the United States, the speaker said, and such should be reflected in Canada. The cattle population in the U. S. was 97½ million last Jan. 1 and may go down to 87½ million, but will rebound to 102 million. By 1975 the U. S. population will likely reach 215 million, which will require substantial increases in livestock production.

Ralph Bennett, chief of the federal livestock marketing branch, introduced the speaker. Commenting on livestock marketing, he said that Calgary's Livestock exchange was about the best in Canada and doing very useful service.

Vern Parslow said the livestock exchange has not told its story effectively to livestock producers. "We can do producers good," he commented.

George Winkelaar, president of the Calgary exchange, was chairman.

## Stilbestrol Tests

**F**aster gains and lower feed needs are reported by Dr. L. W. McElroy, Professor of Animal Science, from the use of stilbestrol in a feeder cattle ration in a 16 week test at the University of Alberta. The amount fed was 10 milligrams of stilbestrol per day per steer in 1 pound of protein supplement. The five steers under test have made about 15 per cent faster gains and required 12 per cent less hay and 11 per cent less grain per pound of gain. These figures are about average of results reported elsewhere, Dr. McElroy advises.

Stilbestrol was first released in the United States about 18 months ago and now being used on over 50 per cent of the feedlot cattle there. With its recent release in Canada, use of stilbestrol can be expected to increase.

Cattlemen can save thousands of dollars each year by removing horns on calves at a week or ten days of age. The best method is to apply caustic stick or paste to the "nub". Grease or vaseline should be rubbed into the hair around the base of the nub to prevent caustic from running.



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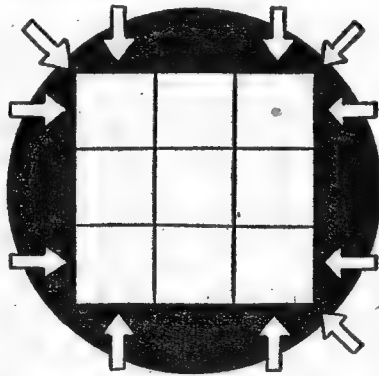
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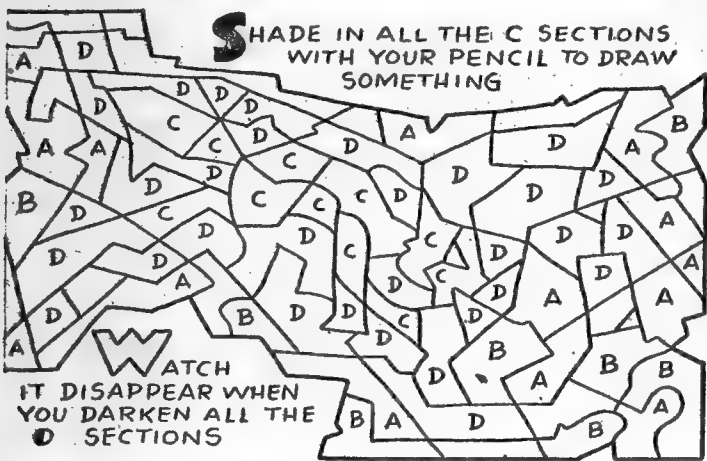


# ABEINNOTU

**YOUR PROBLEM** IS TO PRINT THE ABOVE NINE LETTERS IN THE BOXES. THEY MUST FORM **ELEVEN** THREE-LETTER WORDS READING IN THE DIRECTIONS OF THE ARROWS.



PRINT THE U IN THE CENTER AND THE LETTERS READ-  
ING CLOCKWISE FROM THE UPPER LEFT CORNER, IN  
THE FOLLOWING ORDER: TONABINE

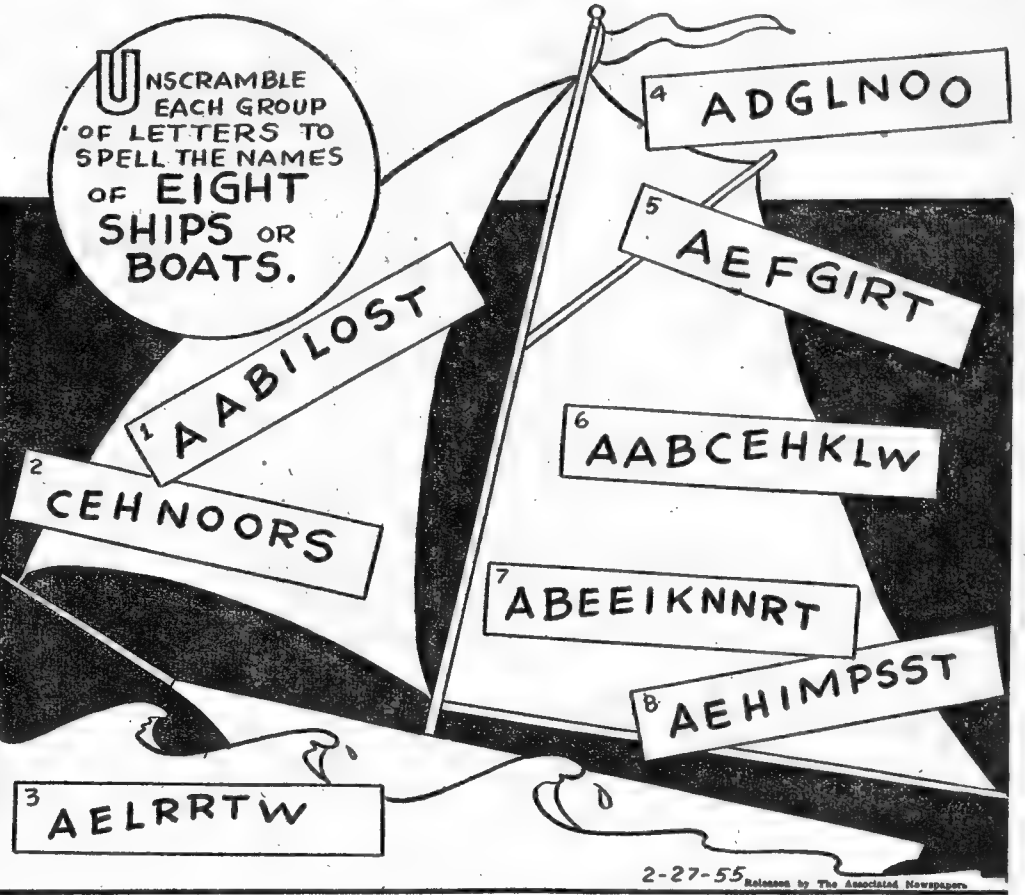


# FUNLAND

**A.W. NUGENT**  
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**UNSCRAMBLE** EACH GROUP OF LETTERS TO SPELL THE NAMES OF **EIGHT SHIPS OR BOATS.**

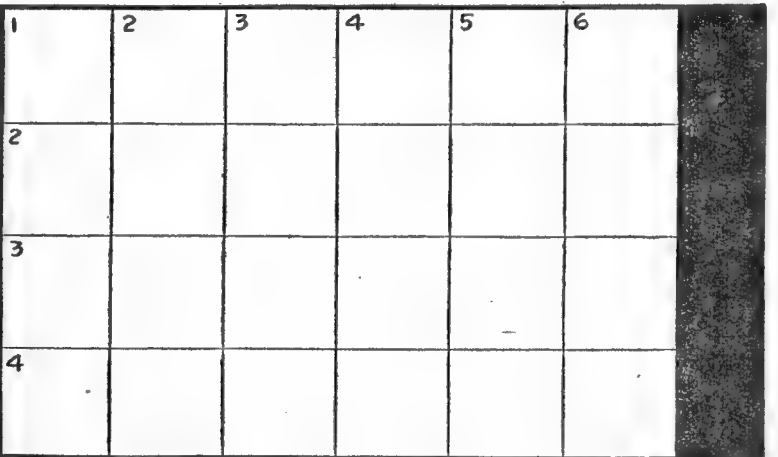
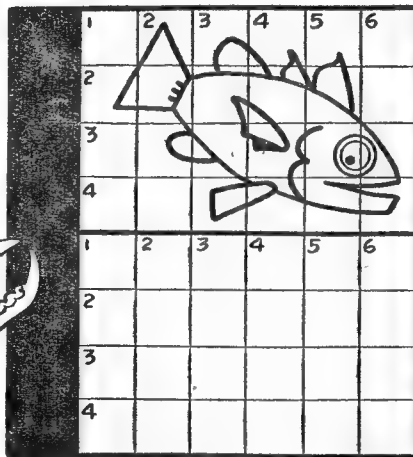


SOLUTION: 1, SAILBOAT 2, SCHOONER 3, TRAWLER 4, GONDOLA 5, FRIGATE 6, WHALEBACK 7, BARKENTINE 8, STEAMSHIP.

## DOUBLE FUN

**D**UPLICATE THE PICTURE OF THE FISH ACTUAL SIZE AND ALSO FOUR TIMES ITS ACTUAL SIZE.

**M**AKE YOUR LINES CUT THE BOXES IN THE SAME POSITIONS THEY DO IN THE ORIGINAL DRAWING.



**C**AREFULLY DO ALL THE EXAMPLES SHOWN HERE. THEN CHANGE THE NUMBERS IN THE SOLUTIONS TO LETTERS TO SPELL A LARGE AMERICAN CITY, READING DOWNWARD.

$$\begin{aligned} 6 + 5 - 9 \times 4 &= \\ 9 - 8 \times 2 + 3 &= \\ 3 \times 3 + 4 - 7 &= \\ 5 + 2 - 4 \times 1 &= \\ 8 + 3 - 8 \times 3 &= \\ 4 \times 2 + 5 - 9 &= \\ 2 \times 2 - 3 + 5 &= \end{aligned}$$

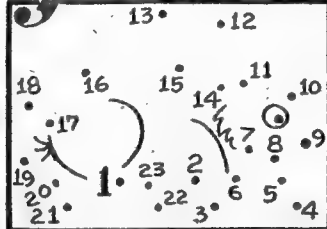


**T**RANSlate the numbers in your answers to the like-numbered letters shown below.

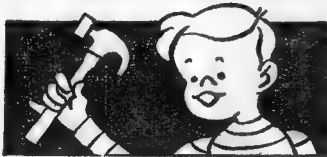
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
A S R I E T U D O

TRANSLATE 8, 5, 6, 3, 9, 4 AND 6 TO SPELL DETROIT.

## JOIN THE DOTS.

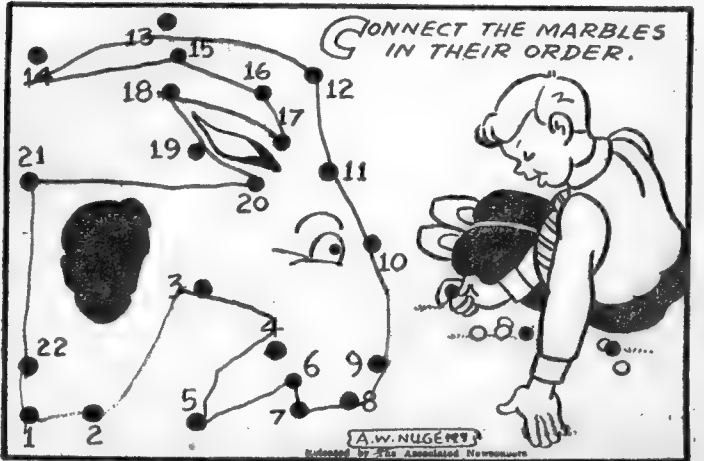
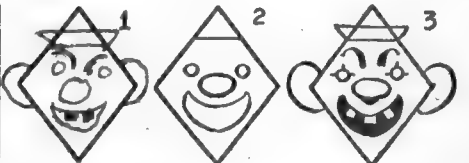


"H" STANDS FOR HAIR AND 4 OTHER THINGS HERE. FIND THEM.



SOLUTION: HAND, HANDLE, HEAD AND HAMMER.

**LITTLE ARTISTS:** FIRST DRAW A DIAMOND. THEN ADD THE OTHER LINES TO DRAW ME.



A.W. NUGENT



## The Editor:

I have before me an article published in a widely read rural magazine written by a gentleman advising the orderly marketing of beef cattle this spring. His argument is very timely, but surely he is ignorant of human nature or has a great opinion of his own powers of persuasion.

It must be the latter because as President of the Western Stock Growers, the Alberta Government was persuaded that although "Producer Marketing Boards" might benefit most Alberta producers those benefits should be denied to cattle and sheep producers.

Now under those circumstances he might just as well tell the tides to recede as expect to get orderly marketing by offering fatherly advice on the subject.

Of course most farmers can forget about orderly livestock marketing until we can get the present discriminatory law amended so that all producers will be treated the same. No discrimination on account of race, creed, colour or occupation should be our slogan until we get equality under the law.—Wm. L. Pearce, Whitelaw, Alta.

## THE GOOD OLD STEAM ENGINES

## The Editor:

I was glad to see in the March issue that there were some old steam engineers that still had a soft spot in their hearts for the old steamers. I wonder what Mr. Twilley would have advised in their place during the steam engine (era) maybe the tread mill or horse power. No Mr. Twilley there is nothing that could take their place. I started to run my Dad's Sawyer & Massey 17 H.P. portable when I was 15 years of age, we ran that outfit for three years then my dad traded it off on a new Case outfit a 20 H.P. simple and a 36x58 separator, as this outfit was delivered about the first of June I had lots of time to learn handling it before threshing started and I can say that no man ever pulled a throttle on her but myself for the next forty years. Mr. Twilley goes on to say that no one ever made any money with a steam outfit, I would like to show him some of our old threshing bills and our expense accounts, I think he would change his mind. Then he went on to say that the fire box was so small that you couldn't hardly get in or out, well I am six feet tall and in my younger days I weighed 195 lbs and I never had any difficulty in getting in and out and while I had this outfit I put in two sets of new flues besides rolling and heading them on an average of once a year, but I always managed to crawl out. Then he condemned the whistle, there is no sweeter music to an old engineer's ears than the good old whistle; and well I can remember my fireman would get up half an hour earlier to beat the fireman on another outfit when they would be within hearing distance. Now as to holding old threshers reunions I think it is a wonderful chance for old timers to meet and see the old Monarchs of the prairies hooked up to a six bottom plow or belted to separator. I know I took in the first two days at Austin last fall and never enjoyed myself so much. I sure get a kick out of getting my hands on the old throttle and reverse lever. I am not ashamed to say that when I traded my old steamer off on a 15-30 McCormick-Deering tractor that tears came into my eyes. Well I guess I have taken up enough of your valuable space so will say with Art Tilford of Birch Hills, the whistle is blowing for quilting time and three more cheers for the old steam engines.—Dave Hird, Lavenham, Man

## Farm Income Figures

## The Editor:

The following figures are part of the Brief submitted by the Saskatchewan Federation of Agriculture to the Special Committee of the Legislature of the province on "Farm Income and Marketing".

## PERSONAL INCOME IN CANADA

Year	Non-Farm Income (Millions of Dollars)		Farm Income % of Total
	Farm	Net	
1946	8,671	1,090	11.1
1947	9,229	1,161	11.2
1948	10,316	1,627	13.6
1949	11,157	1,600	12.6
1950	11,937	1,444	10.8
1951	13,585	2,108	13.4
1952	15,332	1,882	10.9
1953	16,498	1,658	9.1
1954	17,088	1,085	5.9

We farmers are keenly aware of the results of maldistribution of national income as reflected in the above figures, but those figures do not tell the whole story. For instance, those figures are for the whole of Canada and do not reflect the difficulties of western farmers, in dealing with grain surpluses. Then again, over and above all this is the other great problem of constant and rapid increases in our costs of production. How long the industry can maintain a semblance of solvency under the conditions as presented is an open question.

In desperation the only avenue left to the average farmer to maintain income is an attempt to increase production, intensifying the problem of already existing undisposed surpluses. The purchasing power of agriculture is declining rapidly.

Debts are starting to pile up. Tax arrears and foreclosures may soon become a recurring nightmare. On the Great Plains we have had the condition, unprecedented in our agricultural history, of five bounteous crops. Providence has provided abundant moisture. We have co-operated with nature and produced food — good and abundant. Surely our much vaunted civilization has a better reward for us who till the soil than a threatened return to the poverty and degradation of the Thirties. —Jack Sutherland, Hanna, Alta.

## From Manitoba

## The Editor:

Mr. Twilley didn't get as many replies from his "Tongue-in-cheek" letter about the steam tractors as I expected he would. But I am glad to see Art Tilford take up the challenge, and state the side of the argument in favour of the big old steam monarchs of the prairies.

It is intriguing to note how so many people are very genuinely interested in the steam engines. There is some fascination about them, that they have to do with memories of our youth, somehow. Too bad that Mr. Twilley got that scare when he had to get into the fire-box of the steamer, for otherwise he would have been singing the praises of the big engines.

At the Threshermen's Re-Union last fall when farmers and their sons came from all over the Province to see the big engines running at the Agricultural Museum, it was amazing to see how many farmers wanted to get into the contest for setting the machine. There were so many we couldn't begin to have all complete that one day, but they came back the next, and even for 4 days. We have all kinds of other things in the Agricultural Museum, but the boys all crowded around the steamers, and when Albert Birney set the engine with the belt on and the engine turning the separator in one minute and eight seconds, there were many envious glances, and especially the old-timers who figured they could do just as well. Well, maybe this next fall they will have a chance to take the cup away from Albert.

We have at least two men who love the steam engines so much that they have built models of them. That made by Mr. Wally Vann of Winnipeg is a joy to behold. One could scarcely think such a smooth piece of real engineering could be turned out in that small space. He has built a replica of the J. I. Case separator too, and it operates perfectly. He had the machine operated by compressed air in the annex of Eatons in Winnipeg this winter. It created more interest than anything we have seen for a long time. Mr. Vann is going to have his engine on display in the Agricultural Museum at Austin.

Another engine is that made by Jim Robinson of Frobisher, Sask. Made to about the same scale as Vann's outfit, Jim has done a wonderful job of that little machine. He has turned out every piece of metal in his own home-made foundry, and has quite a remarkable success in how she will run, smooth, powerful and true.

I saw a big steamer go through a bridge once, even as Mr. Twilley says he did too, but that wasn't the fault of the engine. And I remember that the firemen on the machine especially moving from one farm to another at night, could make use of a few of the farmer's sheaves. But would you blame the engine for that?

When I read Twilley's protest, I remembered one of my first experiences when I was about five years old and the engineer on the steam thrasher threatened to put me in the fire box, if he could have caught me, but this practical joker only made me more conscious of the smooth purring power of the big hungry monster that turned the wheels. I think Mr. Tilford is right when he says the steamers "built the West". —Geo. H. Hambley, Basswood, Manitoba.

## Nature Queries

## To Kerry Wood:

Re the answer to your question in the last issue of Farm & Ranch Review: How do porcupines produce that strange tremolo love-song they sing during the nights of March and April? You answer that if they will look closer they will find it made by a little -aw-whet owl. Well, Kerry I'm sorry to contradict you but I'm positive you are wrong. I have never heard the song of the porcupine but have listened to the little owl announcing Spring with his love-call ever since I was a child. So did my father. He was quite a lover of Nature, the same as myself and studied it.

He writes in his book of poems on the subject. Quote: Referring to the marmots whistle and the porcupine voice, many years ago a Chilcotin Indian was talking about a white man who considered himself a mountain man. The Chilcotin said: "Huh, him no mountain man, him no hear the ground-hog (marmot) whistle; him no hear the porcupine sing."

Well, I heard the groundhog whistle in the Chilcotin mountains in 1893 and I first heard the porcupine sing when I was in the mountains west of Revelstoke. I heard what I thought were Indians singing in the distance, and thinking they might be up after caribou I decided to visit them, only

to find two porcupines sitting together amongst some large boulders which had fallen from the cliffs above and they were making the noise I heard. So according to the Chilcotins Indian standard, I was now a mountain man. (End of quote.)

My father heard and saw the porcupine singing on several other occasions as he was always travelling the mountains as Game-warden and in other capacities.

So the porcupine really does sing, Kerry Wood, so I guess you are not yet a mountain man by Chilcotin standards.

The question of Snow-fleas interested me also as we have just come from spending the winter surrounded by 7 to 8 feet of snow on the top of a mountain and just before we left the snow was almost black with millions of these tiny insects that ranged in size from mere pin-points to 3/16ths of an inch in length. I always called them snow-lice so now I know their correct name. I first observed these as a very small child, who before discovering these tiny insects had eaten snow at various times, but never again after seeing them.

Good luck to your column "Your Nature Questions" from one who is intensely interested in Nature in every form.

We have a bird, feeding with various other birds from the scraps we throw out to them, that is different from any other I have seen.

He looks like a cross between a robin and a flicker. Top of head is black, then an orange stripe running down above his eye, beneath his eye is black with orange throat with black necklet from side to side, then orange breast, wings have bars of orange through the black to the tips so you can imagine how handsome he is. I presume its a he because all the male robins come north ahead of the females. —Elythe March, Box 63, Peachland, B.C.

## A LAUGH FROM TWILLEY

## The Editor:

Being a reader of your paper for a considerable number of years I feel that your March issue calls for congratulations to those responsible for it.

I note at least two of our friends are a bit peeved at the remarks of that man Twilley for his to-me-enjoyable letter re: steam engines. I agree with almost all he said about them, but to me the point at issue is that those criticising him have evidently lost their sense of humor. Mr. Twilley's letters have always been a laugh for those with a sense of humor and I am sure that his letter was written with the almost sole purpose of giving us a laugh. He and I often used "The Forum of the Western Producer". But I have no personal knowledge of him.

I thank him, and you Mr Editor for providing your readers with a laugh, so sorely needed these miserable exasperating days, spring around the corner, and insisting upon staying there. Only a sense of humour can keep the farmers from going nuts. Keep smiling fellows.—Frank C. Highfield, R. R. 2, Ladysmith, B.C.

## HORSE LOVER WRITES

## The Editor:

In enclosing the money to renew my subscription to your publication, I would like to make a request.

Couldn't someone please put something in about horses and I mean something besides information regarding packing houses, how much dog and cat food has been produced and last, but certainly not least, the disgrace of Western Provinces allowing horse meat markets. In this great country of cattle that was pioneered by the use of horses, to end up by eating them is, as far as I am concerned, degrading and nothing short of sacrilege.

But to get back to my request, isn't there anyone else like me who would appreciate reading about new remedies used for wire cuts, new ideas for box stalls, hints on minerals for brood mares, there is no end of things that would be helpful to us. Surely this worthy paper could interest a good veterinary who specializes in horse ailments (not dogs and cats) to write little articles for us. For instance, I heard of a wonderful new product to combat proud flesh which resulted out of atomic research and please note, I said I "heard of it", I don't know what it is but would sure like to.

'Tis true that horses are certainly in the minority as far as farm animals are concerned but for those of us who are trying to raise them and, at the same time, endeavor to raise the standard of light horse by infusing good blood, surely there should be a wee bit of room for us, don't you think so Mr. Editor?

I raise Arabians — have a registered black stallion and a mare and am breeding registered thoroughbred mares to him due to the fact that Anglo-Arabs seem to be a good cross. I feel top that thoroughbred people, who make a living through race horses and who have to condition their horses accordingly must have many suggestions that they could offer us.

Let us all write in folks, and convince him that we are interested.—Mrs. M. Stier, 3720 Richmond Road, Calgary.

The British government plans to reduce the guaranteed prices for wheat and rye and to increase prices of oats and barley, needed for stock feeding. Farm subsidies on the overall picture will be increased by \$70 million a year. The government contends that too much money is being spent on imported food.

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Month of May special: Digfast, clutch-head post-hole digger. Fits on tractor or jeep; easily moved; fast and flexible. Operated by one man. Complete with 36" auger digger to cut on 8" hole. Price was \$105.50; now only \$85.00. Send cash or money order to Wm. Cozart & Son, 301 - 10th Avenue West, Calgary, Alta. Specify size of power take-off shaft when ordering.

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INFORMATION REQUESTED AS TO MILES LIVINGSTONE CLINK, usually known as Billy Clink, also of Bert Westover, last heard of in Alberta or the Cariboo, by their cousin, E. H. Clink, Battleford, Saskatchewan.

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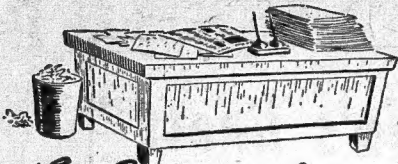
## WATER LOCATING

WILL LOCATE WATER WELLS ANYWHERE — Long experience; references; farmers, govt. employees; results guaranteed or no pay. Will trace under-ground streams causing flooding; show where tap prevent; reasonable rates. Come and get me and return or pay transportation. D. F. Belknap, 8735 - 92nd Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

Hon. W. K. Kieran, British Columbia's minister of agriculture, says any increase in freight rates on feed grains would be ruinous to the poultry and meat industry of that province.

The Surrey Co-operative Association reported sales of \$5,389,643 in 1955, an increase of \$844,309 over the previous year. Total patronage refunds, \$342,169 were paid. The membership of this B.C. co-op, is now in excess of 6,000, new members joining last year, 1,146.





## The Editor's Desk

The big fight in Britain is against inflation. Almost everyone is getting more money but paper money is losing its value.

\* \* \*

The same situation, on a lesser scale, is affecting other western nations. Governments are trying to check the trend.

\* \* \*

There is a mild fight from money into equities in Canada. The inflationary experiences of the past few years have raised costs and prices. The farmers are caught in the squeeze because they have produced abundantly. Farm prices have drifted downward while prices of goods and services have mounted.

\* \* \*

Natural gas reserves in the United States are sufficient to last for only 22 years. In a few years the U.S. will be begging Canada for supplies.

\* \* \*

The export quotas under the new wheat agreement — U.S.A., 132,098,061 bus.; Canada, 102,896,902; Australia, 30,256,380; France, 16,534,669; Argentina, 16,697,484; Sweden, 430,149.

\* \* \*

Total supplies of wheat in the U.S., Canada, Argentina and Australia available for export or carryover, on March 1 last were 2,148,900,000 bushels, compared with 2,058,700,000 bus. on the same date in the previous year.

\* \* \*

The omission of the crossword puzzle from the April issue was not an April Fool joke. It resulted from a consarned mix-up and the editor's face is still red. Sorry!

\* \* \*

Friday, May 18, has been set aside this year to mark the observance of Citizenship Day. In making the announcement the federal department of citizenship and immigration notes that the day has been set apart to bring to the attention of native-born Canadians and newcomers alike the significance, duties and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship.

\* \* \*

In a way an editor is a lonesome individual. He has not the personal touch with his "family" of readers. Friendly letters are his greatest encouragement. I am going to print hereunder excerpts from a few I have received. I cannot begin to cover all the field.

"In no farm paper I take can I find so much for so little as in the

Farm and Ranch Review." Len. L. Bowles, Christopher Lake, Sask.

"We like the Farm and Ranch Review, especially the March edition. It had good reading for young and old. I especially like the recipes." Mrs. F. Bullinger, Vancouver, B. C.

"Wish you success with your wonderful paper for many years to come. I enjoy it from cover to cover." Patsy Miller, Coronation.

Henry B. Dueck, of Morris, Manitoba, liked the Farm and Ranch Review so well that he got seven of his neighbors to subscribe. That is real co-operation.

A subscriber from Burgis, Sask.: "I was pleased at reading the story of the Father Lacombe Museum by Beatrice Clink. I have taken the publication for two years and enjoy reading it as there is plenty of farm news and also fine articles."

From Bowden, Alberta: "I would like to tell you that our whole family think very highly of your magazine. It is really a good little paper and gets very thoroughly read in this home. Your editorials are excellent and we enjoy the articles about people and places in the west."

The Interprovincial Farm Loan Council presented a brief to the federal government asking that the act governing the Farm Loan Board be changed so that the maximum in the way of a loan should be \$20,000 instead of the present \$10,000. Another request was that the interest rate be cut from 5% to 3%.

\* \* \*

The population of the United States was 10 million in 1820. In 1920 it was 106 million. Now it is placed at 166 million. It is estimated that by 1975 the numbers will be between 200 million and 225 million. The rate of increase is 1½% a year.

\* \* \*

The Saskatchewan government will make available to rural municipalities or local improvement districts one or more select, bacon-type Yorkshire boars of advanced registry breeding at a cost of \$50 per animal on condition that the recipients insure the maximum use of the boars at minimum service fees.

\* \* \*

Marketings of eggs in Canada for the first two months of the year totalled 58,615 million dozen

\* \* \*

### UNEMPLOYED

"What do you do?"  
"I keep house, scrub, scour, bake, wash dishes, make beds, do the laundry, iron and sew."

Then the census taker listed her: "Housekeeper, no occupation."

\* \* \*

Changing temperatures and wet litter in uninsulated laying houses reduce egg production and cause dirty eggs.

## Solution to crossword puzzle

M	E	A	D	E	R	A	G	E	W	A	N	E	F	R	E	E	S			
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A	L	A	T	A	H	O	E	E	R	G	E	N	T	E	R	A	T	T		
S	E	R	E	S	O	U	A	S	H	A	A	I	T	S	N	E	E	E		
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I	L	L	I	D	L	I	M	O	U	S	I	N	E	S	O	N	V	E		
S	E	M	E	L	E	E	R	I	N	E	V	E	R	O	R	A	T	E	D	
S	I	R	E	N			D	A	V	E		D	A	W	S	P	E	T	E	R

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95 completely new models with G.V.W. ratings  
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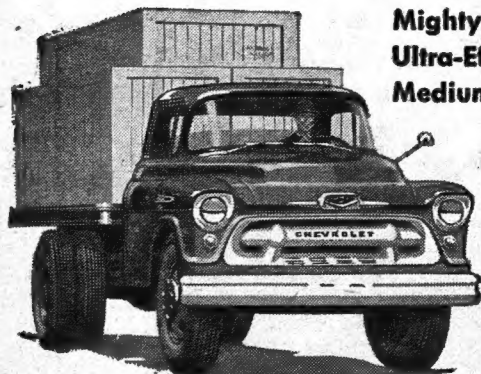
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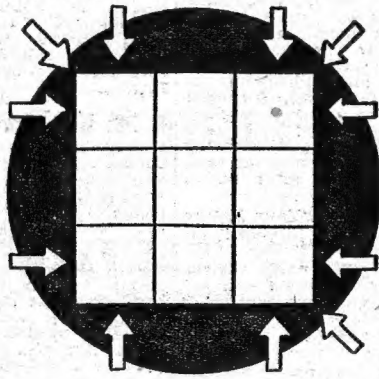
*Task-Force*

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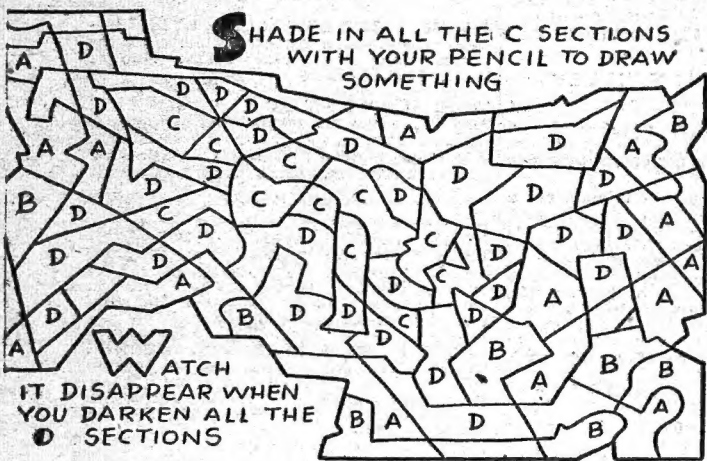


# ABEINNOTU

**YOUR PROBLEM** IS TO PRINT THE ABOVE NINE LETTERS IN THE BOXES. THEY MUST FORM **ELEVEN** THREE-LETTER WORDS READING IN THE DIRECTIONS OF THE ARROWS.



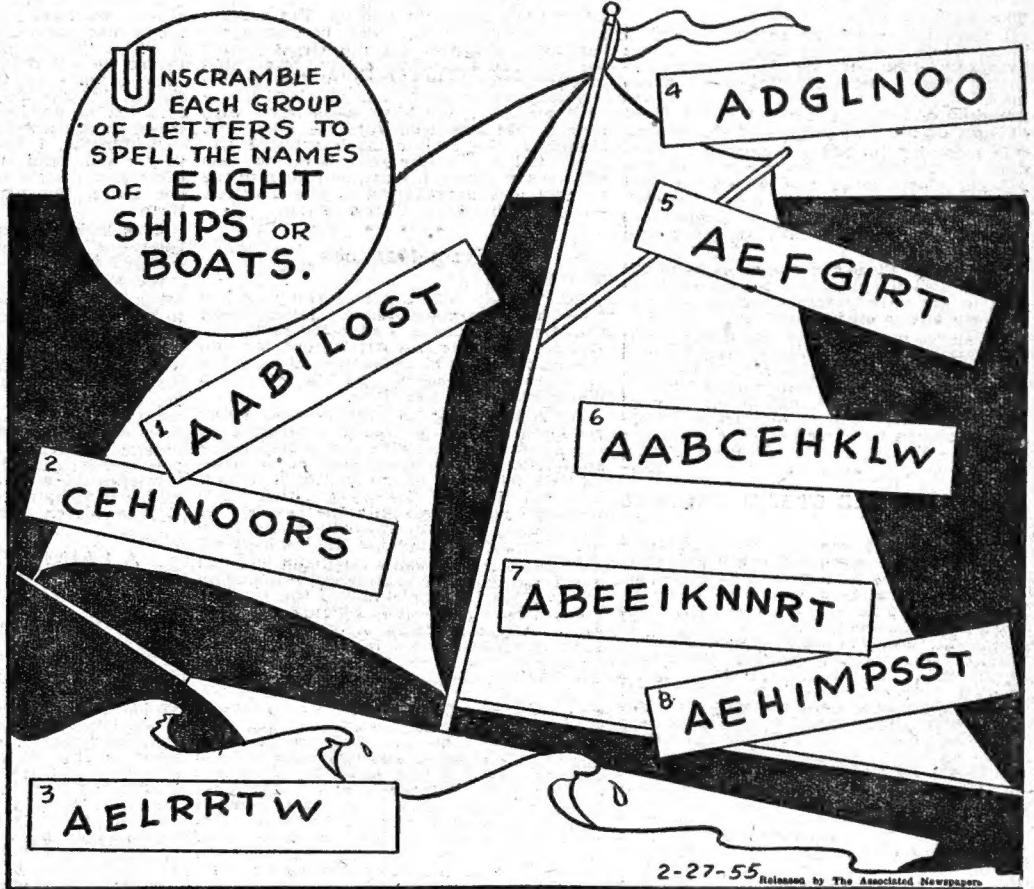
PRINT THE U IN THE CENTER AND THE LETTERS READ-  
ING CLOCKWISE FROM THE UPPER LEFT CORNER, IN  
THE FOLLOWING ORDER: TONABINE.



# FUNLAND

**A.W. NUGENT**  
THE WORLD'S  
LEADING  
PUZZLEMAKER

THE FAMILY ENTERTAINER

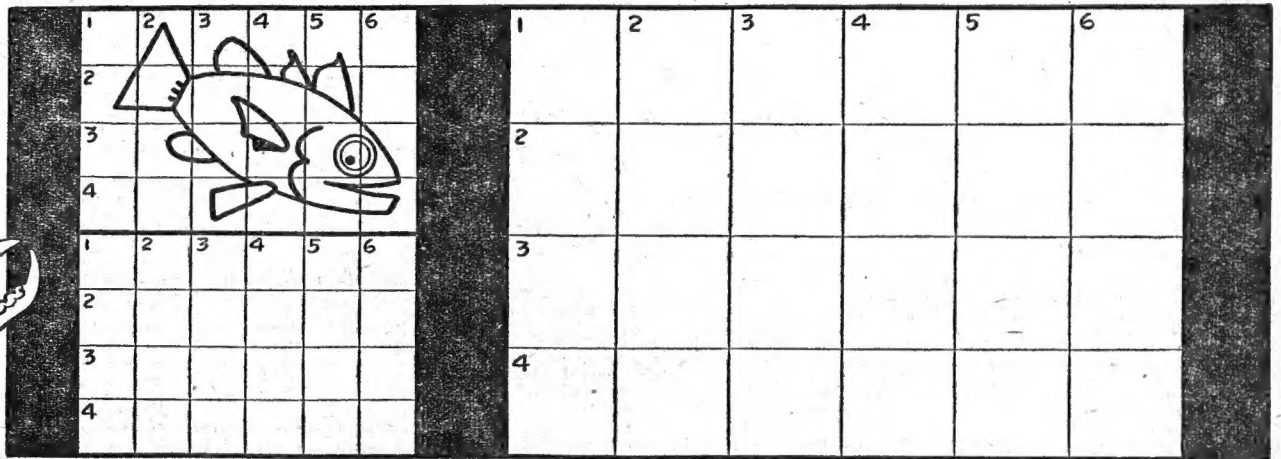


SOLUTION: 1, SAILBOAT 2, SCHOONER 3, TRAWLER 4, GONDOLA 5, FRIGATE 6, WHALEBACK 7, BARKENTINE 8, STEAMSHIP.

## DOUBLE FUN

**D**UPLICATE THE PICTURE OF THE FISH ACTUAL SIZE AND ALSO FOUR TIMES ITS ACTUAL SIZE.

**M**AKE YOUR LINES CUT THE BOXES IN THE SAME POSITIONS THEY DO IN THE ORIGINAL DRAWING.



**C**AREFULLY DO ALL THE EXAMPLES SHOWN HERE. THEN CHANGE THE NUMBERS IN THE SOLUTIONS TO LETTERS TO SPELL A LARGE AMERICAN CITY, READING DOWNWARD.

$$\begin{aligned} 6 + 5 - 9 \times 4 &= \\ 9 - 8 \times 2 + 3 &= \\ 3 \times 3 + 4 - 7 &= \\ 5 + 2 - 4 \times 1 &= \\ 8 + 3 - 8 \times 3 &= \\ 4 \times 2 + 5 - 9 &= \\ 2 \times 2 - 3 + 5 &= \end{aligned}$$

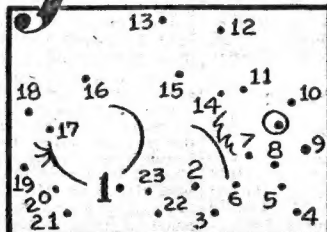


**T**RANSULATE THE NUMBERS IN YOUR ANSWERS TO THE LIKE-NUMBERED LETTERS SHOWN BELOW.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
A S R I E T U D O

TRANSLATE 8, 5, 6, 3, 9, 4 AND 6 TO SPELL DETROIT.

## JOIN THE DOTS.



"H" STANDS FOR HAIR AND 4 OTHER THINGS HERE. FIND THEM.



SOLUTION: HAND, HANDLE, HEAD AND HAMMER.

**L**ITTLE ARTISTS: FIRST DRAW A DIAMOND. THEN ADD THE OTHER LINES TO DRAW ME.

